

## Caramanlis Unit Winning 56% of Votes in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis's New Democracy party today won an overwhelming victory in Greece's first parliamentary elections in 10 years. Tonight he called on all Greeks to unite and cope with the country's problems.

With results counted in 4,800 of the nation's 12,500 election districts, his party was receiving 55.2 per cent of the vote. If the trend continued, his followers could win 190 of the 300 seats in parliament.

The Liberal Center Union-New Forces party was polling about 20.4 per cent of the vote. The anti-American Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by a former University of California economics professor, Andreas Papandreou, was obtaining about 13 per cent and the leftist coalition including Greece's two Communist parties was taking about 8 per cent.

The election was the first free vote in Greece in a decade.

"The people have already made their choice," Mr. Caramanlis said in a midnight victory statement. "Now we must be united by our common duty to contribute in settling the foundations of democracy and securing progress for our country."

**Victors and Vanquished**

Because the problems of the nation are many and crucial, victors and vanquished alike, respecting the people's decision and the rules of democracy, must assist in the smooth and calm

development of our national life," the 67-year-old Premier said.

Mr. Caramanlis expressed his gratitude to those who voted for him and assured them that he "will do whatever is within my power to justify their trust."

According to political observers here, Mr. Caramanlis's party will win enough seats to allow him to go ahead with his plans to revise the constitution and create a strong executive as a deterrent against political upheaval.

A Caramanlis spokesman, former Information Minister Panayotis Lambrias, said: "The actual results have surpassed our predictions. The present trend shows that we will win about 55 per cent of the popular vote."

If the trend of the vote continued, Mr. Caramanlis's party would obtain the largest popular mandate in Greek election history.

The Center Union's late former Premier George Papandreou, father of Andreas Papandreou, got 55.2 per cent of the vote in the last elections. In February 1964, the record for a mandate.

Tonight, thousands of Athenians, carrying placards, gathered in the center of the city, outside the offices of the New Democracy party, shouting slogans and cheering for Mr. Caramanlis.

Mr. Lambrias said the New Democracy party was winning unexpected votes in Athens, where the leftists were failing to get the 20 per cent forecast by pollsters.

The final vote count will not be



Associated Press  
Constantine Caramanlis voting in Athens yesterday.

known until tomorrow when returns are in from the islands and some of the more remote country areas.

Winning a majority of the seats in parliament would enable Mr. Caramanlis to end the New Democracy-Center Union coalition that has ruled since the fall of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

the military junta in July. Mr. Caramanlis came back then as Premier after 11 years of self-exile in Paris.

Mr. Caramanlis's aides said the Premier might include in his new government certain key Center Union members like Foreign Minister

From Wire Dispatches  
BEIRUT, Nov. 17—Israeli and Syrian troops remained on the alert today, but the danger of a new Middle East war seemed to have receded after a weekend of tension.

Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said tension on the Syrian front, which prompted a partial Israeli mobilization late Friday, had eased. He added that a close watch was being kept on Syrian moves.

In Damascus, an official statement accused Israel of preparing for aggression and said that any attacks would be forcefully repulsed. But there was no visible sign of tension in the country, despite a full alert on the Golan Heights.

Pears of war were ripe Friday night when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned that things "could get out of hand" due to arms buildup and border incidents.

Hectic diplomatic flurry ensued. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat sent messages to Washington and Moscow and his foreign minister called in ambassadors of the big powers.

President Ford sent a message to Damascus. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed concern and Mr. Kissinger was told by the Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, that Israel had "aggressive intentions." Mr. Dinitz was assured by Mr. Kissinger that the "other side" had no aggressive intentions against Israel.

Today, the Soviet Union reacted in subdued fashion, forgoing critical comments to emphasize positive achievements.

### UN Force Mandate

Much of the tension has been lifted over Syria's failure so far to agree to extension of the mandate for the 1,200-man UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights. The mandate expires in two weeks.

Arab newspapers today still stressed the danger of new fighting and Israel's talk of war, while Israeli papers—echoing Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin—blamed the Kremlin for heightened tension through its huge arms shipments to the Arabs.

Only one overt action was reported today by a military spokesman in Beirut. He said that Lebanese artillery shelled two Israeli gunboats approaching the southern tip of the Lebanese coast this morning.

Late tonight, Israeli gunboats shelled the Tyre area and the Al Rashidiyah refugee camp in southern Lebanon, local residents reported. They said that Lebanese artillery and Palestinian guerrillas returned the fire.

Egypt continued today to warn against the consequences of an Israeli attack on Syria, Foreign Ministry officials said in Cairo.

They said that Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy conferred this morning with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Elts, British Ambassador Sir Philip Adams and the diplomatic envoys of Austria, Peru and Indonesia—all members of the UN Security Council.

The officials said that Mr. Fahmy told the envoys Egypt "takes a very serious view of Israeli troop movements" on the front lines with Syria.

In Damascus, Foreign Minister Abdel Hameid Khaddam said yesterday that while Syria is committed to the cease-fire with Israel, it would repulse forcefully any Israeli aggression.

The foreign minister said that during the past 24 hours, Israel stepped up its tendentious campaign against Syria aimed at misleading the world public opinion and covering up its aggressive designs.

Mr. Khaddam said that "by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

fabricating this uproar, Israel aims at paving the way for a new aggression against Syria under the pretext that Syria is preparing for military action against it.

"The purpose of all this is to cover up its [Israel's] domestic problems, which threaten it daily," Mr. Khaddam said.

In Jerusalem, Premier Rabin vowed that Israel would honor the cease-fire, "but we will do it only as long as the other side respects it."

Saying that the army had mobilized merely "a very limited number of reserves," Mr. Rabin said that "whenever we take precautions and when the other side sees that there is no possibility to surprise us, the temptation to go to war will be reduced and tension may be reduced."

"We have taken certain precautions

tions because we don't want again a repetition of what happened at the beginning of the Yom Kippur war" in October, 1973, he said, asserting that he thought there remains a chance for peace.

"Israel is ready to negotiate from a standpoint of strength," he said, "and we are stronger today than we were on the eve of the Yom Kippur war."

Meanwhile, Efraim Herzog, a former Israeli chief of intelligence and now a military analyst for the state radio, said that the failure by Syria to renew the mandate of the UN force on the Golan Heights could lead directly to a new war.

Mr. Herzog said that if the UN left the zone, both Israel and Syria would try to fill the vacuum and a clash would be inevitable.

"There is a struggle going on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Shimon Peres

## Ford Leaves for 8-Day Voyage in the Far East

### Visits to Japan, South Korea, Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—President Ford left today for his first major diplomatic venture, an eight-day trip to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union that will test his negotiating skill and world image.

Communists, Socialists and other anti-government groups planned protests in Japan over charges that nuclear weapons have been brought into Japanese ports by U.S. warships.

The presidential jet, Air Force One, took off from nearby Andrews Air Force Base at 9:47 a.m. Its first stop, for refueling, was Elmendorf Air Force Base in Anchorage, Alaska. The presidential party will arrive tomorrow in Japan.

In a departure statement at the White House, Mr. Ford said: "I am deeply conscious of the need to continue the quest for peace. I would rather travel thousands of miles for peace than take a single step toward war."

As President, Mr. Ford has left the country once, meeting Mexican President Luis Echeverria in Mexico.

In Japan, Mr. Ford will meet Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, whose political position has been shaky. Questions about his wealth and financial dealings as well as the nuclear-arms controversy may lead to his political undoing.

Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will try to "tear this bundle by straining the country-to-country relationship."

Mr. Ford's four-day visit, the first to Japan by an incumbent U.S. president, will involve talks on security, nuclear nonproliferation and oil, although its primary purpose is to calm fears about U.S. overtures to China and reassure Tokyo that it will be protected in any union of oil-consuming nations.

The administration is keeping Mr. Ford's South Korea stop on a low key.

A State Department report issued last month said, "We do not approve of Korea's policies on human rights." The government of President Chung Hee Park has arrested some of the country's most prominent citizens, including the only living former president, a Roman Catholic bishop, Protestant clergymen and dissident writers.

However, the United States considers South Korea important strategically. There are some 35,000 American troops and a large arsenal of nuclear weapons based there.

"We share a common devotion to the preservation of peace and the deterrence of aggression," Mr. Ford said.

The high point of the trip is expected to be the meeting with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok next Saturday and Sunday. The Russians are eager



United Press International  
GOING-AWAY PRESENT—President Ford with a new hat that was presented to him by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin in Washington yesterday before going on trip.

### Productivity Bonus Turned Down

## U.K. Coal Miners Reject Pay Offer

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—U.K. miners demonstrated new militancy today by turning down government proposals that would have paid them more money for producing more coal.

The results of a ballot by the miners showed that a productivity plan was rejected by a majority of more than 46,000 votes. Some 61.5 per cent voted against the proposal put forward by the National Coal Board, which runs the nationalized coal industry.

The decision by the miners raised the possibility of another

against the bonuses for producing more coal. Some argued that while the plan would have meant more for some in the pits, it would also have served to undermine the upcoming general pay demand for all miners.

Moreover, the issue touched emotional strains among the miners, who fought for years to phase out arrangements for "piecework" rates for those working underground at the coal face. The miners thus made it clear that they preferred one rate for the job rather than different rates in earnings at different pits.

Leftist leaders of the mine

were also argued that the incentive plan would lead miners to take unnecessary risks to produce more. Posters urging a "no" vote said the plan would "mean more blood on Britain's coal, more deaths and more serious injuries."

Because of the prospect of coal shortages this winter, the coal board and government officials had hoped the miners would have gone along with the incentive plan. Some 70 per cent of Britain's electrical power comes from coal-fired generators and coal stocks are dangerously low.

Government officials said they could not predict the extent of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Bonn Takes Laissez-Faire Stand On Money-Market Value of Mark

BONN, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—West Germany does not intend to make financial policy moves leading to a change in the deutsche mark's value on world money markets, government spokesman Armin Gruenwald said today.

Mr. Gruenwald said West Germany had no objection if market forces on the international exchanges themselves produce a certain rise in the value of the mark. There is, however, no question of monetary policy measures aimed at a deliberate change in the mark's parity.

The mark rose against many currencies on Thursday and Friday, particularly steeply against the dollar and the pound.

Today's government statement reinforces views of financial observers here that any formal revaluation of the mark has been virtually ruled out for the present.

Nevertheless, high officials are expected to consider a program both to protect the country against the limited weaknesses revealed in the study—in banking, chromium and platinum—and to further strengthen overall American self-sufficiency in industrial resources.

The optimist administration

study, undertaken in response to fears that the Arab oil embargo could be duplicated by other resource producers, is based on the prediction that "we do not face

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## U.S. Sees No Crisis on Imported Resources

By Leslie H. Gobin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT)—A study conducted within the Ford administration has concluded that the United States will have a sufficient supply of imported raw materials from asbestos to zinc through the end of this century.

"And don't forget," he continued, "this is a big money issue—price-busting by stockpiling resources, then selling them off at cheaper than prevailing rates to American business, cost-sharing on resource development between government and industry, holding stocks for industry at the taxpayer's expense—and that goes beyond foreign policy."

Optimism

Without dissent, the authors

see no difficulties whatever in meeting strategic resource requirements out of the 81 different materials currently stocked by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

risk of exhaustion of world reserves of critical material within the period we can foresee, through the end of this century."

This is in flat contradiction to a 1972 Club of Rome report done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which held that population growth would soon outstrip available supplies of raw materials.

The administration study, which is entitled "Critical Imported Materials" and which engaged the staffs of 10 executive branch departments and bureaus, was completed in September and recently obtained by The New York Times.

Without dissent, the authors

see no difficulties whatever in meeting strategic resource requirements out of the 81 different materials currently stocked by

the United Nations peacekeeping troops to remain in the demilitarized zone on the Golan Heights.

Such an act would be "in direct violation of the disengagement agreement that we have signed with Syria," the ambassador said.

Asked how this squared with the assurances given by Syria to Mr. Kissinger that Damascus was not hostile, Mr. Dinitz indicated refusal to extend the UN force would be "directly and diametrically opposed to the obligations undertaken by Syria."

Meanwhile, the White House yesterday denied reports from Europe that the Washington-Moscow hotline had been activated because of the Middle East situation, but made no comment about whether other forms of U.S.-Soviet consultations were underway.

25,000 Policemen Assigned

## Heavy Security Measures Slated for Ford by Japanese

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The most extensive security network in postwar Japanese history will greet President Ford at Haneda Airport tomorrow afternoon. Some 35,000 policemen have been assigned to the airport, the state guest house, embassies, government buildings and key roadways to thwart expected demonstrations by radicals groups.

The Metropolitan Police Department, which described its protective operations as "unprecedented," raided the headquarters of four student radical groups today in an effort to forestall trouble. One of the raids was

against the Marxist Youth League, which engineered fire-bomb attacks on Thursday against the U.S. and Soviet embassies here.

Mr. Ford's airport reception is scheduled to be brief and restrained. A ceremonial welcome, led by Emperor Hirohito, is planned for Tuesday morning, behind the high and well-guarded fences of the 28-acre state guest house grounds.

Rallies by leftist groups today drew only about one-third of the anticipated crowds. Organizers conceded vast differences between the situation today and the 1960 public turnout that forced cancellation of President Dwight Eisenhower's planned visit.

The major rally sponsored by the Socialist and Communist parties and allied labor organizations drew a turnout estimated by the police and journalists at around 35,000. The sponsors had announced in advance that 100,000 persons would attend.

Opposition to the presidential trip—on the ground that it will strengthen the U.S.-Japan military alliance—was listed third among the slogans for the rally, behind an attack on Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka's shaky leadership and a demand for the opening of a special session of the national legislature.

After the speechmaking, much of the crowd marched in orderly and often good-natured fashion past the construction site of the U.S. Embassy, now being rebuilt. On cue from loudspeaker trucks, they shouted slogans against Mr. Tanaka and the Ford visit.

A rally of radical student activists who advocate physical resistance to stop the President's trip drew about 2,000 participants. Some 6,500 had been expected.

Shigeo Takahashi, one of the organizers of the event, said the opposition fervor had diminished since 1960 because of lack of a dramatic issue and the disunity among activist groups. Mr. Takahashi, 32, was a student leader during the 1960 demonstrations against a security treaty. Two main factions were contending for leadership among the students then, but 38 factions were reported participating in the rally today.

Despite the vocal and active opposition, indications are strong that only a small minority of Japanese are opposed to the presidential visit. A public opinion poll by the Sankei Shimbun newspaper reported that 51 per cent of those questioned welcome Mr. Ford, and 7 per cent expressed opposition.

**Profound Consequences**

Despite these uncertainties, there was a general feeling as this meeting ended that a start had been made in facing up to the profound economic, social and political consequences of the present world food crisis.

Among the major accomplishments cited here last night were the steps toward establishing a system of world "food security," through the keeping of grain stocks of a size to be negotiated later and through expanded exchanges of information on crops, harvests and weather conditions.

The newly established World Food Council will be at the head of a newly organized food bureaucracy in the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization.

The council will be established by the General Assembly and will report to the assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council.

The council will probably be based in Rome, at the facilities of the FAO here. Its 20 to 25 members, elected by the General Assembly, will have responsibility for giving advice to countries and international organizations, but no authority to give orders or directions. Under it will be various committees on food aid, food security, fertilizer research and technical assistance for agriculture.

## Vorster Rejects Black Equality In Voting Rules

ZEERUST, South Africa, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday warned blacks there was no chance of there ever being "one-man-one-vote" representation for them in the country's Parliament.

Repeating his recent request to world opinion for "six months' chance," Mr. Vorster said this did not mean he had asked for time to "turn South Africa upside down."

Criticizing "malicious and completely distorted" interpretations which he said had been placed on his earlier speech, Mr. Vorster said at a political meeting here that whites would continue to govern South Africa.

There would be majority rule in the republic, he added, but in accordance with the government's apartheid policies it would be, for example, a majority of Tswanas in Tswanaland, Vendas in Venda and of other African ethnic groups in their own homelands.

The development of South Africa as a "multinational" country in this way meant that it was governed not by a process of discrimination, but by a process of differentiation, the Prime Minister said.



Associated Press

**MIXED EMOTIONS**—Although railroad workers rallied in Tokyo yesterday to denounce President Ford's coming visit and to proclaim a protest strike tomorrow, the city's main street, the Ginza, was decked out with welcome signs and the American flag.

## Ford Begins 8-Day Trip To Far East

(Continued from Page 1) to size up the new President, whose record in foreign affairs has been limited.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev may settle on guidelines for negotiations in Geneva to produce a 10-year treaty limiting missiles, launchers, warheads and bombers. It could be signed at the Washington summit meeting next June. The current U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons pact expires in 1977.

Mr. Kissinger told reporters en route to Anchorage that there was "a slightly better than even chance of an agreement" between Mr. Brezhnev and the President next year on a pact covering offensive and defensive missiles until 1985. At Vladivostok, there could be progress "maybe on numbers, maybe on the approach" to an extended nuclear arms agreement, he said.

### Mideast a Topic

The Middle East is also expected to be high on the agenda. U.S. officials have only lately begun to describe Moscow as "obstructionist" to U.S. efforts to achieve a settlement between Israel and the Arabs. The Soviet military buildup in Syria is viewed with serious concern.

Mr. Kissinger has said that he is convinced there is no immediate danger of fighting, but he also has given veiled warnings to Moscow not to encourage a Syrian attack. Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger have discussed contingencies in case a war should break out during the President's trip.

Mr. Ford will be home for Thanksgiving, Nov. 28, but Mr. Kissinger will be in Peking, reassuring Chinese leaders that the United States and the Soviet Union are not conspiring against them, but 38 factions were reported participating in the rally today.

Despite the vocal and active opposition, indications are strong that only a small minority of Japanese are opposed to the presidential visit. A public opinion poll by the Sankei Shimbun newspaper reported that 51 per cent of those questioned welcome Mr. Ford, and 7 per cent expressed opposition.

**Profound Consequences**

Despite these uncertainties, there was a general feeling as this meeting ended that a start had been made in facing up to the profound economic, social and political consequences of the present world food crisis.

Among the major accomplishments cited here last night were the steps toward establishing a system of world "food security," through the keeping of grain stocks of a size to be negotiated later and through expanded exchanges of information on crops, harvests and weather conditions.

The newly established World Food Council will be at the head of a newly organized food bureaucracy in the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization.

The council will be established by the General Assembly and will report to the assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council.

The council will probably be based in Rome, at the facilities of the FAO here. Its 20 to 25 members, elected by the General Assembly, will have responsibility for giving advice to countries and international organizations, but no authority to give orders or directions. Under it will be various committees on food aid, food security, fertilizer research and technical assistance for agriculture.

## U.S. Has No Plan To Fight Oil Ban

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton said today that the United States has taken no steps to counter a possible new oil embargo if another Arab-Israel war breaks out.

"Very frankly, there is very little we can do in the very short term," he said. "There is not a program under way. We are hopeful that over the next few years we will at least be able to delineate the problem."

Asked on television whether the United States would be in the same position it was last winter if a new Mideast war broke out in the next two months, Mr. Morton replied: "I would say that's a pretty good assessment. We are in the same fix we were in before. I think basically we do not have in our system a large inventory."

**Swiss Charge Man In '60 Poison Killing**

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Swiss authorities have charged an 80-year-old suspected former French secret agent with the murder of a leading African politician 14 years ago, an examining magistrate said here.

The magistrate, Pierre Dinchert, said that a former French Army officer, identified only as William B., was formally charged Thursday with killing Cameroun opposition leader Felix Moutoum with rat poison in Switzerland in 1960. Mr. Dinchert said the accused, who was arrested in Belgium and is now in custody in Geneva, had denied the charge. A warrant for his arrest was issued in 1960.

Under the court's proposal, miners now earning about \$110 a week would be able to increase their pay by up to \$30 a week, or 26 per cent, by meeting the incentive quota.

The latest members of the union executive argued that every miner should receive an equal payment from the overall rise in productivity achieved throughout the country. But the coal board said that men working at the coal face would not be pleased to see their hard-earned bonuses shared among everyone else. The board argued, moreover, that such a national plan might even lead to a decline in productivity.

The fear of officials of the coal board and the government is that the miners' union will now proceed with demands for large pay increases without any assurances of higher output. The present wage agreement with the miners expires in March, but the miners are expected to demand a reopening of the contract before then.

**Miners in U.K. Reject Offer**

(Continued from Page 1) the troubles with the miners in coming months. But the prospects might well have been discussed earlier by Mr. Wilson, who met in an unusual Sunday session with his cabinet for a review of long-range strategy.

The miners' problem, however, is undoubtedly of concern because of increasing evidence of the influence of extremists.

Joe Gormley, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, had urged acceptance of the bonus plan but the union's executive committee, spurred by its six Communist party members, called for rejection in the nationwide voting, in which 200,404 cast ballots.

Under the coal board's proposal, miners now earning about \$110 a week would be able to increase their pay by up to \$30 a week, or 26 per cent, by meeting the incentive quota.

The latest members of the union executive argued that every miner should receive an equal payment from the overall rise in productivity achieved throughout the country. But the coal board said that men working at the coal face would not be pleased to see their hard-earned bonuses shared among everyone else. The board argued, moreover, that such a national plan might even lead to a decline in productivity.

The fear of officials of the coal board and the government is that the miners' union will now proceed with demands for large pay increases without any assurances of higher output. The present wage agreement with the miners expires in March, but the miners are expected to demand a reopening of the contract before then.

**Russia Prepared To Confer With China, Aide Says**

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—A Kremlin leader declared Friday that the Soviet Union was ready to hold businesslike talks and normalize its relations with China, but that it would continue to fight "hostile intrigues" directed against Moscow from Peking.

Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Communist party's Politburo, made known the Soviet attitude to a Peking offer of a nonaggression pact during a speech in Ashkhabad, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Turkmenia.

China earlier expressed willingness to discuss a nonaggression agreement between the two countries.

According to extracts of Mr. Kirilenko's speech issued by the news agency Tass, he gave no hint of any Soviet recognition that China had altered its previously negative stand on this issue.

**11 Slain in Rhodesia**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 17 (AP)—Security forces have killed 11 African guerrillas in the last 16 days along the northeastern border area, it was announced Friday.

Four other crewmen were struck down by the gas while the ship was still at sea yesterday and had to be admitted to a London hospital. They were reported seriously ill. The Asia's hold was sealed by gas experts when the ship docked at Falmouth this morning.

## But Tension Remains High

## Fears of New War Abate in the Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

in Syria's over whether to maintain the UN presence, Mr. Herzog said, and "it must be obvious to them that failure to renew the mandate means war."

Mr. Herzog indicated that Israel would remain on top alert until the UN issue was resolved.

Syria has the bulk of its forces stationed on the 30-mile-wide plain between the cease-fire line and Damascus. Israel says the Syrians can strike with full force with nearly no warning of troop movements.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday that there was no sign of Syrian troop movements or mobilization on the Golan Heights, despite Israel's partial mobilization.

Defense Minister Peres said that part of the tension resulted from guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat's appearance last week at the UN General Assembly in New York. Other reports say that Mr. Arafat's speech also stirred Arabs in occupied territory to violent demonstrations.

Yesterday, in Havana, Mr. Arafat said that Israel is preparing for a war in which nuclear weapons could be used, the official Cuban news agency reported.

He charged that the U.S. government was aiding Israel in preparing for war and that it had put its military reserve at the service of Israel, the agency reported.

Mr. Arafat said that the United States has already replaced all of Israel's losses in the October, 1973, war and supplied \$5 billion in military aid since then.

In the occupied West Bank, violent demonstrations broke out today for the second straight day. Witnesses said that Arab rioters set a restaurant afire in Hebron, and that demonstrators stoned police and army units before the protest was broken up.

Demonstrations also erupted in Ramallah and Jenin in the northern West Bank, military officials said. Most of the demonstrators were students. Security forces arrested 33 Arab youths.

In riots yesterday, an Arab girl was killed by a blow on the head and 50 Arabs were arrested. Israel has increased its forces in the occupied zone to cope with further violence, officials said.

• **Libya to Ban Metric System**

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (AP)—The program of reforms of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council has claimed a new victim—the metric system.

The Libyan news agency quoted the Al-Fatah organ of the command, as saying that the metric system is "Western" and "a vestige of colonialism" that would be changed soon.

It said changes are being made to adopt Arab weights and measures "used by the Arab nation before the colonialist conquests of our land."

The body disappeared, to be smuggled out of the country on the orders of the military headed by Aramburu.

It was secretly buried in a suburb of Milan, Italy, with only a small group of senior military officers knowing its whereabouts.

Late in 1971, military President Alejandro Lanusse ordered the remains to be sent to Pern in Madrid, as he sought to reopen negotiations with him prior to the elections which were eventually held in March, 1973. The elections paved the way for Pern to return.

**Miners in U.K. Reject Offer**

(Continued from Page 1) later George Mavros to provide a broad-based government of national unity to deal with the nation's problems.

Mr. Karaniklis appealed for a sweeping mandate to endorse his search for a solution to the Cyprus problem and efforts to deal with the country's inflation-fueled woes. These problems include an estimated \$12-billion balance of payments deficit this year and high unemployment.

Previous reform laws included the banning of alcohol, stoning of adulterers, chopping off the limbs of thieves and imposition of Arabic script in passports of foreigners entering Libya.

**Caramanlis Party Is Winning 56% of the Votes in Greece**

(Continued from Page 1) dum Dec. 8 on the possible return of the Greek monarchy. He is known to personally oppose the reinstatement of exiled King Constantine.

Mr. Karaniklis, 67, watched television in his three-room apartment two blocks from King Constantine's former palace.

Officials predicted the largest turnout in Greek election history. The nation voted in sunny weather. Voting is compulsory in Greece for the six million eligible voters between the ages of 21 and 70.

The postponement of the public trial was announced at the end of a stormy session in the State Supreme Security Court in which some of the defendants, wearing white robes and beards, jumped to their feet to heckle their lawyers' accusations of torture.

Chief prosecutor Mustafa Taher denounced the allegations as lies concocted by the defense and the accused.

The more than 20 defense counsels protested the prosecution's statements in a sharply worded, collective motion.

The court president ordered that six defendants be examined for signs of torture, and also ordered that the lawyers be allowed to see their clients privately. The trial is to resume Dec. 14.

## 14 on British Vessel Felled by Gas Leak

FALMOUTH, England, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Ten crewmen from the 30,000-ton British container ship Asia were rushed to a hospital today after they were overcome by deadly phosgene gas spilling out of the hold.

Four other crewmen were struck down by the gas while the ship was still at sea yesterday and had to be admitted to a London hospital. They were reported seriously ill. The Asia's hold was sealed by gas experts when the ship docked at Falmouth this morning.

In Jerusalem, police said that two bombs exploded in Jewish areas of the city today. No one was injured.

As dusk fell, the Israeli state radio reported the West Bank quiet, but security forces were still combing Jewish areas of Jerusalem for additional bombs.

&lt;p

**'Protectionism,' 'Panamanian' Charged**

## International Airlines Angry Over 'Fly America' Campaign

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—A controversial Ford administration program aimed at general economic aid for troubled Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines has angered rival carriers.

Foreign airlines are accusing the administration and the two U.S. airlines of distorting the truth, "protectionism," "panic," "economic chauvinism," "Panamanian," and other misdeeds that they assert are making an already

depressed international travel market even more so.

If the United States proceeds much further, executives of some foreign airlines are warning, the result could be an international free-for-all of restrictive regulations that could tie up much of the world air commerce.

International flag airlines are usually rather clubby. While there are periodic disputes over the price of tickets, they still work together closely on everything from aircraft design to deciding how many ounces of gin to use in martinis served at 35,000 feet.

### Travel Slump

However, a deepening slump in international travel, excess capacity and the soaring cost of fuel have caused unusual competition recently as all fight for more passengers.

The controversy now centers on a "Fly America" campaign and diplomatic efforts to reduce access to the U.S. travel market by some foreign airlines.

Knut Hagrup, the president of Scandinavian Airlines (SAS) and also of the International Air Transportation Association, said last week in San Francisco: "Nations have gone to war in the past over spices and furs and sugar. While I doubt we will ever go to war over airlines, we can make life quite unpleasant for each other in other ways."

"Protectionism of this sort is a two-edged sword, and once you pick it up, you never can be sure who will be wounded by it."

According to an analyst, the situation calls to mind the theory of Thomas Malthus, the 19th-century Englishman who asserted that population increased faster than production, and the inevitable result was disaster, unless wars or famine intervened.

"The airlines' problems are a reverse of that—too much production (excess capacity) and too little population to fill the seats. They're fighting for survival," Mr. Hagrup said.

### 7-Point Program

In September, after President Ford decided not to support requests for federal subsidies for Pan Am and TWA, Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar announced a seven-point program designed to improve the financial health of the two airlines.

It included, among other things, an effort to encourage American citizens and travel agents to give preference to U.S. airlines, diplomatic efforts to reduce what the government considered excess foreign airline flights to this country and a program to retaliate against what Pan Am had alleged were "discriminatory" fees that American carriers must pay in some foreign countries.

Subsequently, the Commerce and Transportation Departments launched the Fly America program. And a new hard line over foreign airline capacity is being put to its first test in current negotiations with the Dutch government over the number of flights to this country by KLM, the Dutch airline.

KLM operates 26 jumbo jet round trips weekly between this country and Amsterdam, compared with 12 round trips by narrow-body jets of Pan Am. State Department negotiators are seeking to cut the KLM schedule by 50 per cent.

All of this has stirred reactions abroad. In recent weeks, airlines from Australia, France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands have issued statements attacking American policy.

### Mail Charges

Pan Am argues that foreign airlines are often paid five times as much as Pan Am to carry U.S. mail; that American lines frequently pay exorbitant airport landing fees abroad; that the U.S. Export-Import Bank indirectly subsidized foreign airlines with low-interest loans to buy American-built jets; and that foreign airlines were given a disproportionate access to the American passenger market.

In a typical statement, Kilchi Ito, the Japan Air Lines vice-president for the Americas, said such charges are "not consistent with the facts."

He noted that four American airlines are permitted to fly to Japan, while only one Japanese airline flies to this country.

Similarly, John Howe, chief executive in this country for Qantas, the Australian airline, while conceding that landing fees in Sydney were high, said that they cover many services and rentals for which Qantas is billed separately in this country.

## Bonn Aide Warns On U.S. Pullback

BONN, Nov. 17 (AP).—West Germany's foreign minister today warned that any unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe would sharply shift an already unfavorable balance of power in favor of the Warsaw Pact nations.

"The continuing military buildup of the Warsaw Pact—even in this time of detente—warns us daily to oppose any weakening of our defensive capabilities and the unity of the Atlantic alliance," Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

Speaking before delegates of the eighth German-American Conference, Mr. Genscher stressed that there was a "gradual, but steady" shifting of the power scales in favor of Eastern Europe.

Speaking before delegates of



BUSY SEASON—Harry Gersie checks wallet in Chicago, seeking clue to its owner.

## Post Office Wallet Man Keeps Busy

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP).—

Harry Gersie, 59, is "wallet man" in the dead-letter department of Chicago's main post office. Through his work, more than 15,000 lost or stolen wallets or purses were returned to owners in the past year.

The Chicago post office and others in 12 major cities provide such a service, in part because pickpockets and purse snatchers find mailboxes a con-

venient way to dispose of evidence. Those who come upon lost wallets often put their find into a mailbox too. The cash has usually been removed.

The Christmas shopping period is Mr. Gersie's busiest time and he says he is prepared to handle about 100 pocketbooks and wallets a day.

Thieves often seek only cash, leaving credit cards and identi-

fication papers. These lead Mr. Gersie to the owners. He puts the wallet in an envelope, weighs it and marks it for postage due.

The average cost to an owner is 35 cents but women's purses run pretty high—I had one recently that weighed 10 pounds and required \$4.39 in postage due. We get 10 or 15 purses a week," he said.

He said only about one wallet in 500 will have any cash in it

who later discharged the individual."

The report cites instances of FBI agents' use of citizen-band radio to provide misinformation to demonstrators using the same frequency.

### Egregious' Acts

The report also called "egregious" such FBI acts as forging business cards for informant purposes, reproducing a group leader's signature stamp, reproducing a group's recruitment card and investigating the love life of a group leader for a report to the press.

But the bulk of the counter-intelligence programs—called "Cointelpro"—fell into 11 other categories which the report appeared to consider proper.

The most-used practices, the report said, were these:

• Sending anonymous or fictitious materials to members or groups, designed to create confusion. About 40 per cent of "Cointelpro" fell in this category.

• Leaking secret material or giving public material to "friendly media representatives" to expose the aims and activities of groups.

• Use of informants to disrupt activities.

• Advising other law enforcement agencies of criminal violations by members of target groups.

• Informing employers, credit bureaus and other economic associates of an individual's group activities.

• Interviewing members to let them know the FBI was aware of their activities.

## FBI Harassment Tactics Assailed in Study

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (WP).—

A Justice Department team has completed a study of secret FBI counterintelligence programs which it said included "isolated instances of practices that can only be considered abhorrent in a free society."

A 21-page summary of a study prepared at the request of Attorney General William Saxbe by a team consisting of four department officials, three from the FBI and headed by Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, described the efforts to disrupt various types of groups considered subversive between 1956 and 1971.

The report, to be made public tomorrow, said records show that each of the programs was approved by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. But there was no record that any attorney general—Mr. Hoover's nominal boss—knew of the programs, or that Congress or the White House was told of them.

In fact, FBI records contained instructions that "under no circumstances should the existence of the program be made known outside the bureau," the report said. A copy of the summary was made available to The Washington Post by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

The seven programs under which the FBI sought to harass group activity rather than apprehend criminals—were aimed at Communists, white "hate groups," black extremists, the Socialist Workers party and the New Left, as well as at two foreign categories about which classified information was withheld from the report.

The counterintelligence work began during the Red scare of the 1950s and Communists were the first targets. In the 1960s, the FBI broadened its scope to include white and black hate groups and then the New Left during the second half of the decade. Except for the Communists and Socialist Workers parties, the target groups were not named.

The report said that the "overwhelming bulk of the (investigative) activities carried on were legitimate and proper." It said the FBI acted on 2,337 counterintelligence proposals during that 15-year period and that 516 of them produced "known results." The Petersen report listed 20 examples of "troubling" FBI activities.

These included:

• "Tipping off" the press that a write-in candidate for Congress would be attending a group's (one of the extremist target groups) meeting at a specific time and place.

• "Leaking information to the press that a group official was actively campaigning for a person running for public office.

• "Furnishing the arrest-and-conviction record of a member of a group to a friendly newspaper which published the information.

• "Mailing an anonymous letter to a member of a group who was a mayoral candidate in order to create distrust toward his comrades.

• "Furnishing background of a member of a group who was a candidate for public office, including arrests and questionable marital status, to news media contacts.

• "Furnishing information concerning arrest of an individual to a court that had earlier given this individual a suspended sentence and also furnishing this same information to his employer,

who later discharged the individual."

The report cites instances of FBI agents' use of citizen-band radio to provide misinformation to demonstrators using the same frequency.

• Sending anonymous or fictitious materials to members or groups, designed to create confusion. About 40 per cent of "Cointelpro" fell in this category.

• Leaking secret material or giving public material to "friendly media representatives" to expose the aims and activities of groups.

• Use of informants to disrupt activities.

• Advising other law enforcement agencies of criminal violations by members of target groups.

• Informing employers, credit bureaus and other economic associates of an individual's group activities.

• Interviewing members to let them know the FBI was aware of their activities.

By Lawrence K. Altman

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Nov. 17 (NYT).—Former President Richard Nixon has been spending the weekend under doctors' orders to rest and sleep on the hospital bed that was moved into his bedroom at his estate here, after his discharge from a hospital Thursday for the second time in recent months.

The lower end of the hospital bed was cranked up so he could keep his phelebitic-damaged left leg elevated and outstretched to minimize chances of further complications.

Mr. Nixon's doctors are not cut, sit, sit or walk for extended periods of time. He is limited to short walks that do not tire his muscles while waiting for an examination by a team of three doctors appointed by U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica, who is presiding over the Watergate cover-up trial. The court-appointed doctors are to determine if Mr. Nixon can testify at the trial.

### Lung Problems Remain

But this time the doctors said they are concerned about a new list of potential problems. When Dr. John Lungeron, Mr. Nixon's physician, sent the former president home, he said Mr. Nixon still had lung problems. His left lung is partly compressed by an accumulation of fluid. An area in

Mr. Nixon's instructions are not to cut, sit, sit or walk for extended periods of time. He is limited to short walks that do not tire his muscles while waiting for an examination by a team of three doctors appointed by U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica, who is presiding over the Watergate cover-up trial. The court-appointed doctors are to determine if Mr. Nixon can testify at the trial.

The book contract and deadline were disclosed in an affidavit by a Nixon aide, Franklin Gammie, and were cited as one reason that Mr. Nixon needs access to papers and documents from his White House years as soon as possible.

The affidavit was filed as U.S. District Judge Charles Richey began a hearing into the complex legal question of ownership of presidential papers and the validity of two separate agreements involving Mr. Nixon's White House files.

The book contract and deadline were disclosed in an affidavit by a Nixon aide, Franklin Gammie, and were cited as one reason that Mr. Nixon needs access to papers and documents from his White House years as soon as possible.

The affidavit was filed as U.S. District Judge Charles Richey began a hearing into the complex legal question of ownership of presidential papers and the validity of two separate agreements involving Mr. Nixon's White House files.

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster, 27, guilty of unbecoming conduct and harboring attitudes unfit for a person entrusted with the protection of society.

"Every good policeman is frustrated with the criminal justice system and talks of death squad to kill habitual criminal offenders and dump their bodies in the woods."

By unanimous vote, a civil service commission found Robert Foster

On Funding Request**Democrats' Gain in Congress Poses Problems for Inflation-Hit Pentagon**

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON Nov. 17 (UPI).—The heavy Democratic gains in the Nov. 5 elections present the Pentagon with new and particularly troublesome problems in getting what it wants out of the Congress.

In the past, whenever the Pentagon came under attack on Capitol Hill, it could depend on the House to come to its defense against the slings in the Senate, usually with comfortable 40-to-50-vote margins. But ideological switches are expected to make a 30-to-40-vote difference in the new House, with a coalition of younger liberals and moderates making it an even battle there, as it has been in the Senate.

From the Pentagon's perspective, the weakening of its con-

gressional support could not come at a worse time, for the defense program is headed for its most serious re-examination in the postwar period. The outcome depends in a large measure on how much money the new Congress is willing to vote for defense.

**Basic Questions**

The re-examination, demanded for years by a congressional minority, finally has been forced on both the executive branch and Congress by inflation. With the defense budget being eroded by soaring inflation and the Pentagon pressing for additional money to offset inflation, basic questions are arising about how much defense the nation needs and how much it can afford.

The defense program has never been reviewed in that harsh,

budgetary perspective. For all the laments about a rising defense budget, the underlying feeling, in both the executive branch and Congress, had been that the nation could afford whatever the Pentagon thought was required.

By Pentagon calculations, inflation already has taken a serious toll in the defense program. Because of rising prices on everything from tanks to fuel, the military services now find themselves \$3 billion short of funds to procure weapons and materials already approved and presumably fully funded by Congress.

If the Pentagon has its way, defense spending would rise next year to about \$66 billion, compared to \$64 billion in the current fiscal year. Appropriations, not all of which are spent in one year, would jump from \$63

billion to about \$104 billion. This obviously presents a difficult policy choice for the Ford administration as it pursues its anti-inflation policy of holding down defense spending.

**Second-Class Status**

Without a substantial increase in the defense budget, however, the Pentagon sees the nation headed toward second-class military status compared to the Soviet Union, whose military program continues to grow in real terms at a rate of 3 to 5 per cent a year.

"The question," Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said recently, "is does the United States wish to maintain a military balance or does it not? If we are going to disarm as a nation and accept second-class

status as a military power, we should do so consciously rather than allowing the erosion of purchasing power for the Department of Defense to drive us into that second-class status."

To some Pentagon critics, Mr. Schlesinger is overstating the case. They contend that surely some savings can be found in wasteful or low-priority programs.

**Torch of Freedom**

A fundamental reassessment of the defense program would include whether so many troops should be maintained overseas, whether it is necessary to continue a buildup of strategic weapons, and ultimately whether the United States can and should continue to carry Mr. Schlesinger's "torch of freedom" for the world.



James Schlesinger

**4 Years After Achieving Prominence****Welfare Rights Group in U.S. Is Broke, Battling to Survive**

By Ernest Holzendorph

foundations and philanthropic individuals.

There are other adverse factors. Church donations, a major source of income for National Welfare Rights Organization in recent years, are no longer going to national conventions as they did in the 1960s, Evans said. Other sources, that many foundation and institutional funding sources may have adopted other campaigns.

"The same dollars get split from plate to plate," said Dr. Holmes, president of the National Urban Coalition. "First it's blacks, then Puerto Ricans, then Chicanos, peace groups and environmentalists."

The welfare rights group had internal policy differences for several years and a debilitating struggle at its last convention in St. Louis. The convention dispute was thought to have been particularly harsh. Following the convention, Dr. Evans said, many of the units turned to local organizations and reduced their support of national group.

The National Welfare Rights Organization seldom involved itself in technical theorizing about welfare, choosing instead to change the poor and other helpless members from apathetic clients to aggressive fighters for better benefits.

When the Nixon administration offered its family-assistance plan with a stipend of \$2,400 for an unemployed family of four, the organization rejected it, saying that the sum was inadequate. Many supporters of welfare programs became disappointed in the group when it adamantly refused to compromise by accepting welfare cash and saving the money to increase benefits for another day. Many of those former supporters are still cold toward the organization.

**NATO Games Are Criticized By Yugoslavia**

BELGRADE, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Yugoslavia said yesterday the maneuvers of United States, Italy, Great Britain and Turkey in the framework of NATO in the northern Adriatic represented "a direct attack on security, independence and interests of Africa."

The official press agency TASS published a commentary on the maneuvers and said Yugoslavia had lodged protests with diplomatic representatives of the four countries.

Recalling similar American Italian maneuvers in the northern Adriatic in March, which Yugoslavia maintained were staged to support Italian territorial claims in the Trieste region, the agency said it had been hoped that they were the last ones. However, it added "only half a year later we are exposed to a new gross and open military-political action without precedents."

**East Germans Reduce Fee for Passing Wall**

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (AP).—Communist East Germany reduced its wall-passage fees effective Friday. West Germany maintained the reductions are not enough.

Exactly one year to the day after East Berlin unilaterally raised the fees, an altered scale went into effect. From now on, every resident of a non-Socialist state must exchange the equivalent of 12 West German marks (about \$5.20) into East German marks for each day's stay inside East Germany proper. A day's stay in East Berlin calls for exchange of 6.50 marks.

The rates imposed last November were 20 and 10 marks, double those agreed on originally with West Germany.

**Soviet Superscope**

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Soviet scientists have completed the world's largest astronomical telescope, 1 1/2 times more powerful than the one at Mount Palomar, Calif., which held the record, the government newspaper Izvestia said.

**PARIS AMUSEMENT**

WORLD FAMOUS  
**LIDO**  
Nightly at 10:30 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.  
Two shows  
**GRAND JEU**  
INTERMISSION PER PERSON  
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED  
85F with 1/2 bottle  
or 2 glasses  
OR  
Dinner suggestion  
and 1/2 bottle  
or 2 glasses  
132F  
DINNER-DANCE AT 11:30 p.m.  
RESERV. 353-4134 AND 4142

**CALAVADOS** BAL. 4  
JO TURNER - LOS LATIN  
Smack Box, Cordial Light Dimmer  
OYSTERS OUR SPECIALTY  
45 Av. P.-de-Sainte-Geneviève - PARIS  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Ad. cont

# Chase: The multinational bank for multinational people.

For multinational individuals, the world gets smaller while perspective becomes broader.

They are apt to have business or financial interests in many places. And they often look to Chase to serve their personal banking needs.

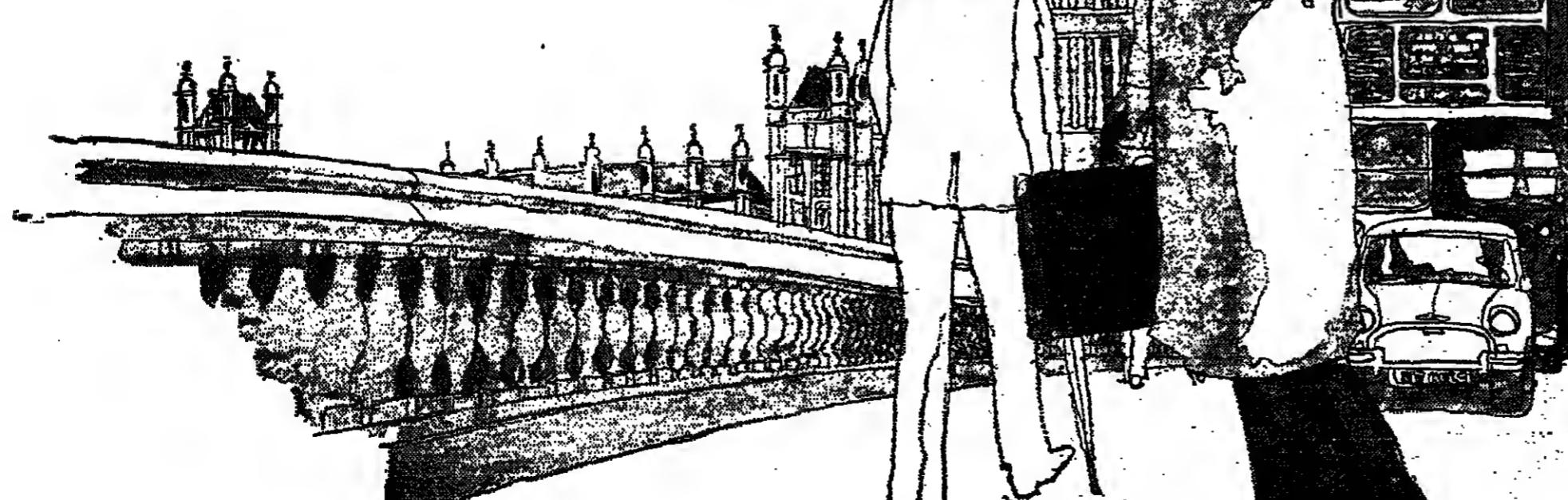
Chase gives them worldwide personal banking, international investment and financial counseling, security based on massive resources, and over 175 years of continuous growth. The assurance of support the successful person must have. Chase also links them to the great money centers in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva, Beirut, Tokyo,

Hong Kong, Singapore, and New York. Within the U.S., Chase has special international banking facilities in Miami, Houston, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Your focal point for this worldwide banking network is Chase's International Banking Office in New York. For details on how we can help you, write Mr. William Kaufmann, Vice President, Chase Manhattan Bank, 410 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Or visit one of our many convenient overseas branches.

**CHASE MANHATTAN**

The multinational bank for multinational people.

**WALLY FINDLAY**

Galleries International  
New York - Tokyo - Paris - Hong Kong - Beverly Hills

**exhibition****BERNARD GANTNER**

"recommended personally by me as an important major artist still unknown - to be discovered as a master"

W. Findlay  
Oct. 18 - Nov. 23

2, av. Matignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Tel. 225.70.74

Mon., Thurs. Sat. 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Wally Findlay George V

SIMBARI - FABIEN  
MICHEL - HENRY

Nov. 6 - Dec. 3

Hotel George V - 225.85.80

3, av. George V - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>  
Daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
Monday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.



## The Long Way 'Round

As President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger journey toward the Far East, it is the Middle East that, as so often in the past, presents the most explosive potential. Whatever one may think about personal diplomacy in general, it is wise, at this moment, for Mr. Ford, who leaves no vice-president in Washington, to fly to Tokyo, where the left's most spectacular achievement has been to deny by riotous demonstrations, Japanese soil to American presidents? Or to Seoul, where the Park regime is under well-deserved popular pressure?

Dr. Kissinger has explained that the Tokyo visit was a commitment going back to President Nixon, and to Mr. Ford's first hours in the White House. And, of course, American relations with Japan have been uncertain enough, and important enough, to justify such a commitment. And, rather less plausibly, Secretary of State Kissinger argued that not to go to Seoul while visiting Tokyo would cast doubt on American intentions toward South Korea. It can still be questioned whether President Park or his countrymen will derive most from the presence of the American chief executive in South Korea.

But beyond Seoul lies Vladivostok: beyond President Park is Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. And there it is at least possible that Far East and the Middle East may be joined, at least in spirit, and the issues of Damascus and Tel Aviv become the substance of significant discussion in Vladivostok.

For the men who hold the keys to the armories that supply the opposing sides in

the Middle East will be meeting by the Sea of Japan, and what they agree or disagree about will be vital to what occurs by the Dead Sea, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The United States supports Israel; the Soviet Union the Arab states—and the Palestinians. But, on the record, neither endorses the extreme positions of those to whom they furnish arms and diplomatic assistance.

The Soviet Union has always expressed the view that Israel's right to statehood is a fact; the United States has urged more restricted borders for that state than many Israelis would concede. The danger lies less in the differences between Moscow and Washington than in the possibility that decisions in Tel Aviv or Damascus—or other Arab capitals—might launch American or Soviet missiles at one another without prior consent by their original owners.

At least, that is how the public record stands. What purposes and prejudices both may really have may be expressed in confidence in Vladivostok; there, it is devoutly to be wished, the two powers will again explore their degree of agreement or disagreement and seek measures to patch up a peace in the Middle East. The threat of irresponsible acts on the contested ground itself, and the possibility the Soviet Union and the United States may be led beyond their own wishes remains. But the long way 'round to the Middle Eastern crisis point is not a matter of the miles that separate Far East from Middle East, but the stubborn facts of bitter history and complex demography.

## Food vs. Population

With the agreement to establish a World Food Council to deal with short- and long-term problems of shortages and hunger, the World Food Conference had ended on a more positive note than seemed possible only a few days ago. The Rome gathering left many disappointments, however, notably the failure of the United States to make a firm commitment for increased emergency food aid and most ominous for the future, Pope Paul's retrogressive attempt to unlink the problems of food and population.

In addressing the conference, the Pope called for urgent efforts to deal with starvation, but declined pleas for population control. He said: "It is inadmissible that those who have control of the wealth and resources of mankind should try to resolve the problems of hunger by forbidding the poor to be born."

The first defect in that analysis is that it has no relation to what has been going on at Rome. There was clearly concern at the conference about population—not as much as there should have been—but the strongest message directed at the poorer countries was that they must increase food production and that the developed countries are searching for more effective ways to help them do it.

The second and more basic defect in the Pope's comment is that he overlooks the incontrovertible fact that there is no way to solve the food problem without somehow also flattening out the world's population curve. A few projections will illustrate the point. United Nations experts foresee world population, which is now four billion, reaching anywhere from 10 to 16 billion by the year 2100. It is impossible for even the most powerful imagination in a world of four billion, which has 400 million malnourished

people, to grasp fully the horror potential of a world of 16 billion. Dr. Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has suggested the magnitude of the horror. Commenting on Prof. M. D. Messerov's computerized projections that there is no hope of stabilizing South Asia's population by the turn of the century, Dr. Handler said: "If you follow (those) scenarios out to the year 2025 you get some form of madness: One million child deaths a month."

It is impossible to separate food and population not simply because increased population increases the demand for food, but also because population growth puts such stress on food-producing systems that they begin to deteriorate. Population growth in the Indian subcontinent is leading to deforestation in the foothills of the Himalayas. That will ultimately lead to increased flooding, which in turn will undermine the capacity of the whole area to produce food. A different kind of ecological stress has already occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and has led to the loss of a substantial portion of the continent's food-producing capacity.

If the planet is not to become uninhabitable in the foreseeable future, it is imperative that humankind begin to take responsibility for itself and for the earth it inhabits. The problems and the issues are inseparable and so are the responsibilities of the rich and the poor of the world. No sensible observer has suggested that population is a problem for the poor alone. They and the rich share a responsibility for driving down the murderous population curve, just as they share alike the responsibility to drive up food production all over the globe.

The problems are too immense for half-way solutions or for half-baked moralisms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Ford's Visit to Japan

Ford's visit comes at a time when the old world order is crumbling and a new one is yet to be established.

In this uncertain situation, we hope the visit will provide an opportunity to confirm the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and to lay a basis for their continuation for a long time to come.

Most people feel that because of Japan's current internal political crisis (over how Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka accumulated his personal wealth and other issues), the atmosphere for the coming talks in Tokyo is not the most suitable, but we feel that this crisis should not be allowed to deeply affect the talks, which are solely concerned with the long-term policies of Japan and the United States.

An important theme (of the talks) will be Japan-U.S. cooperation in the world and the limits of this cooperation, taking into account the fact that Japan can no longer simply expand economically under the mighty wings of the United States as well

as the different viewpoints of Japan and the United States as regards energy and food problems.

—From the *Tomiuri Shimbun* (Tokyo).

\* \* \*

With the momentous event about to happen, the nation, it seems, has not been fully geared and primed for the occasion. Why?

One reason is the domestic political situation which has Prime Minister Tanaka struggling for survival in the seat of power amidst mounting scandals.

Moreover, the two largest opposition parties, the Socialists and the Communists, have officially decided to oppose the President's visit.

We remember the sad history of the planned visit by the late President Eisenhower being aborted by our domestic unrest over the renewal of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The one planned by former President Nixon, which was even mentioned officially in a Japan-U.S. joint communiqué, had also to be abandoned because of the Watergate furor.

—From the *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1899

PARIS—A meeting of the Paris Christian Endeavor Society will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4:15 in the American Church, 21 Rue de Berri. All persons interested in the movement are invited to attend. The American Church has opened its facilities to the movement in a Christian spirit. The next international congress of Christian Endeavor will take place in London next year.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1924

PARIS—Economic reasons have determined the governments of various nations to accord political recognition to the Soviet government of Russia. The American government holds back for moral and social reasons. But if other nations reap much profit from Russian trade and industrial concessions, maybe it would be better for America to also be able to profit by this move in recognizing the Soviet government.



'Your Phantom Jets and Missiles Are Ready, Sir. Will There Be Anything Else?'

## No War, So Far, This Week

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—On his recent short visit to the United States, Secretary of State Kissinger warned against thinking war was imminent in the Middle East and then packed his bags again for Japan, Korea, the Soviet Union and China.

It is reassuring to be told that there will be no war this week, but most observers here think the problem is not to minimize the dangers of war there but to prepare quickly for a situation that is very likely to get out of control in the next six or nine months.

This means (1) far more stringent and immediate measures to conserve gas and oil for the new oil embargo that will certainly accompany another Arab-Israeli war; (2) speeding up the negotiations with Portugal and Spain to assure the landing and fueling rights essential there to an effective U.S. supply route to the Middle East, and (3) using the Ford-Brezhnev meeting in Vladivostok to find out whether the Soviet Union really means to keep its promises to maintain the peace in the Middle East.

At no time in the last year has there been so much anxious talk about a fifth Arab-Israeli war as there is now. Nor, it must be added, so little confidence that Secretary Kissinger's step-by-step bilateral negotiations can stop the slide.

The Soviets "conclude, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U.S.-Soviet diplomacy, be it adds, has so far had little if any deterrent effect.

"The Soviets," he concludes, "have concluded, 'having concluded' to compete directly with us for influence in the Arab world and to frustrate all of our moves toward peace. And the danger that the Middle East might become another *Balkans* involving the superpowers in a nuclear confrontation should never be lightly dismissed."

Other voices may be less alarmist about a nuclear confrontation, but many are still far from reassuring than the secretary of state.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in Fulton, Mo., the other day: "The danger of a fifth Arab-Israeli war is acute and, if such a war comes, it will almost certainly be more violent and more protracted than

the previous wars." He adds that Israel is "generally assumed" to have nuclear weapons, and might use them if her cities were attacked.

In short, it is not a pleasant subject for weekend reading, but the need now is not for reassurance but for vigilance and preparation.

**Horrendous Peril**

Ball goes on to say that the dangers we face in the longer future are "horrendous." With almost unlimited funds at their disposal he observes the Middle Eastern countries are now engaged in frantic programs to build up their military machines, while the free nations are competing for special influence in the region—the United States with Israel and Japan and Europe with the Arab states—and despite all the talk of "detente," U

## Algerian Controversial

## West Growing Uneasy at UN Over Rulings by Bouteflika

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Recent rulings by the president of the current General Assembly, Foreign Minister Abdulsalam Bouteflika of Algeria, have caused uneasiness among Western nations at UN headquarters and disillusionment with the world organization.

The grave reservations of delegations from Western powers and some other countries about Mr. Bouteflika are a result of his popularity among his own Arab bloc and among representatives of emerging countries generally.

Delegates from the United States and other countries have formally, if vaguely, challenged Mr. Bouteflika's decisions from the chair last week that suspended South Africa from the assembly and in effect curbed Israel's right to speak by limiting the debate on the "question of Palestine" to one speech from each country.

Representatives of Scandinavian countries are known to have told the assembly president that they

are perplexed by the way he interprets standing rules.

## Private Discontent

Other Western delegates and senior officials of the UN secretariat are showing discontent privately. Even one long-time member of Mr. Bouteflika's own Arab group seems perplexed.

Diplomats who have been attached to the UN for many years say that none of the organization's 25 assembly presidents was as controversial as Mr. Bouteflika.

He seems to have become the highly visible and audible symbol of the transformation that the UN has undergone since the 1960s, when many newly independent countries became members.

Partisanship, backed by a large majority of Third World members, has in the view of Western delegates replaced the once-handsomeness that had been displayed for so long from the assembly president's chair.

These critics of Mr. Bouteflika contend that the two Communists who have been assembly presidents—Cornelio Alvarez of Romania in 1967 and Stanislaw Trepcański of Poland in 1972—strive to appear impartial. The same is said of the only Arab predecessor of Mr. Bouteflika, Charles Habib Malih of Lebanon, who was assembly president in 1958.

Diplomats and officials who have contacts with Mr. Bouteflika praise him as having a quick mind, a grasp of complex issues and an urban manner. An Algerian nationalist, he had a French education, is well-read and speaks elegant French.

## Feline Charm

Some delegates—and delegates' wives—talk of the "feline charm" of the 37-year-old former guerrilla organizer, the youngest assembly president in UN history.

In the last few days, Mr. Bouteflika seems to have forgone his charm for sharpness, bypassing the advice of international chivalrous who are his aides.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Bouteflika ruled that the South African delegation could no longer attend assembly meetings. The decision, suspending South Africa's rights and privileges as a member state for the remainder of the current assembly session, virtually undid the effects of vetoes in the Security Council by the United States, Britain and France less than two weeks earlier that were aimed at keeping South Africa in the organization.

The three Western powers had blocked in the council a drive led by African states to expel South Africa from the UN, but the Westerners had strongly reiterated their condemnation of the racial policies of South Africa's white-minority government.

"We can achieve freedom in the Soviet Union if we reject the hierarchy of values forced on us by the state," the 35-year-old said.

He repeated his earlier call for Soviet citizens to refuse to accept "official lies... to refuse to applaud, to refuse to sign what you cannot believe and to refuse to vote if you are opposed" to the government.

"We can achieve freedom in the Soviet Union if we reject the hierarchy of values forced on us by the state," the 35-year-old said.

He asked how long he thinks it would take for a "moral remembrance" to develop. Mr. Solzhenitsyn answered:

"Either the movement will be ended or it will not. If it is

"I will be the first to admit this was not the right way, it is hundreds of thousands of people will participate and the result will not be measured in years but in months. It would be an avalanche, a bloodless revolution."

The purpose of calling the press conference, he said, was to discuss the "moral issues" involved with the founding of an underground newspaper in Moscow called "Out From Under the Eiders."

The author said that he was deeply opposed to physical, armed revolution. "Generally speaking," he said, "physical revolutions have solved nothing."

## COMMUNIQUE

Le Comité exécutif de la Fédération française des travailleurs du Livre C.G.T. réuni le 15 novembre 1974, se félicite du grand succès de la journée d'arrêt de travail du 13 novembre 1974 qui prouve tout l'intérêt que portent les travailleurs du Livre aux revendications essentielles et au grave problème de l'emploi dans la profession.

Cette situation, comme celle qui découle des attaques contre le pouvoir d'achat, se retrouve dans toutes les autres professions.

C'est pour manifester la réprobation des travailleurs au plan ministériel gouvernemental que la C.G.T. (avec la C.F.D.T.) appelle l'ensemble des salariés de toutes professions à faire grève le 19 novembre 1974.

Pour les mêmes raisons qui ont motivé notre mouvement du 13 novembre, auxquelles il convient d'ajouter nos revendications concernant les salaires, la P.F.T.L.-C.G.T. appelle tous les travailleurs du Livre à participer totalement et efficacement à la journée du 19 novembre 1974.

La participation des travailleurs du Livre à cette journée interprofessionnelle d'action — qui doit être un grand succès compte tenu de l'importance qu'elle recouvre — se traduira par une participation massive et effective aux manifestations locales et régionales.

Cette participation devra s'accompagner d'un arrêt de travail de trois heures dans les imprimeries de labour et de reliure-brocure.

Les travailleurs de la presse feront en sorte que le communiqué de la P.F.T.L.-C.G.T. paraîsse dans leur quotidien, faute de quoi le journal ne paraîtra pas.

Le Comité exécutif attire l'attention des travailleurs du Livre sur les interventions policières à l'encontre des travailleurs en grève : il appelle les travailleurs à se mobiliser pour une riposte massive et immédiate au cas où les forces de police interviendront dans une entreprise du Livre occupée.

Paris, le 15 novembre 1974.

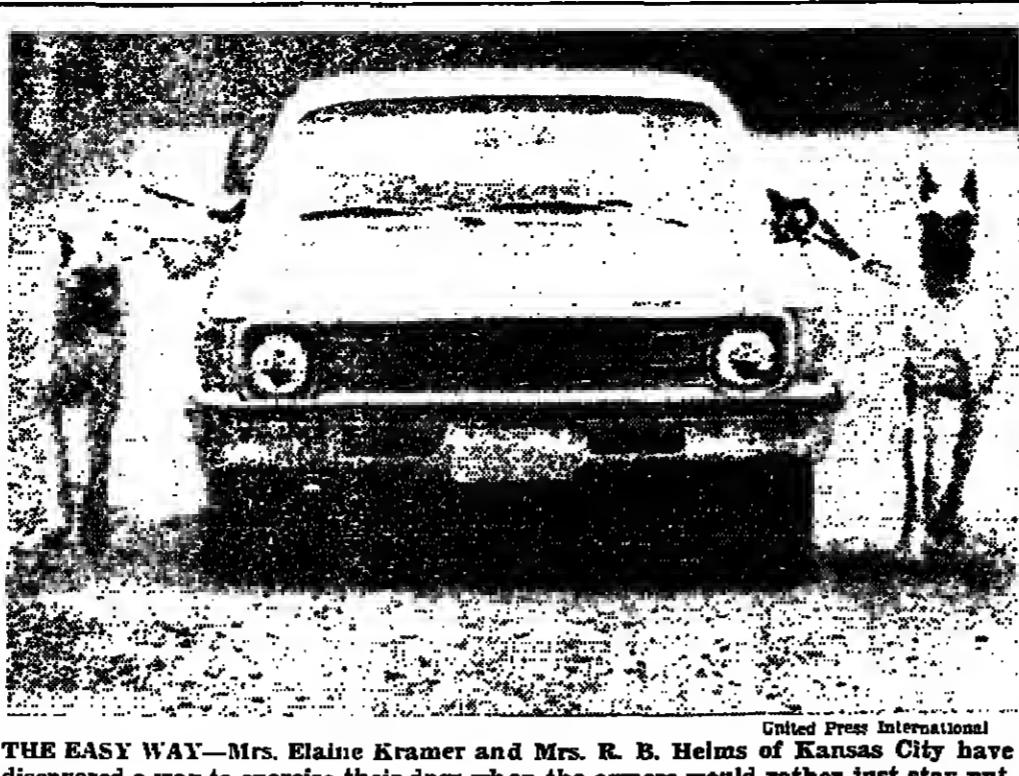
FOR SALE  
PRIME LARGE APARTMENT  
HOUSES U.S.A.  
DIRECTLY FROM OWNER  
CONTACT:  
WILLIAM K. LANGFAN  
6 East 45 St., New York 10017.  
N.Y., U.S.A.

PUBLISH YOUR  
BOOK IN 90 DAYS

Wanted: book manuscripts on all subjects. Expert editing, design, manufacture and distribution. All under one roof. Completed books in 90 days. Low break-even. Two FREE books and literature. Give details, costs, address, phone. Write or phone. Dept. 579

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.  
Jericho, N.Y. 11753 516-927-0350

Bankers read the  
International Herald  
Tribune for real estate  
investment opportunities.



THE EASY WAY—Mrs. Elaine Kramer and Mrs. R. B. Helms of Kansas City have discovered a way to exercise their dogs when the owners would rather just stay put.

## Russia Denies Violating Weapons Accord With U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The Soviet Union denied yesterday that it is expanding its nuclear arsenal in defiance of a weapons limitation agreement with the United States.

"We strictly observe the documents signed" with the United States in May, 1972, Gen. Vladimir Tolubko, the deputy defense minister said.

Gen. Tolubko, who is the commander of the Soviet missile forces, said Western reports that the Russians are constructing silos and disguising them are "fabrications needed by the enemies of international defense."

Tolubko said in an interview with Nedelya, a weekly.

Gen. Tolubko, who is the com-

mander of the Soviet missile

forces, said Western reports that

the Russians are constructing

silos and disguising them are

"fabrications needed by the en-

emies of international defense."

## In Lima Reports on Peace Corps Ouster

## Peruvian Move Tied to Resentment of CIA

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Nov. 17 (UPI)—Government-controlled newspapers here have linked the expulsion of the Peace Corps from Peru to sentiment against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Peruvian military government asked the U.S. ambassador, Robert Dean, to send home the 137 Peace Corps members here, U.S. State Department sources in Washington disclosed Thursday.

In its note to the ambassador,

the Peruvian Foreign Ministry

indicated that the Peace Corps

volunteers were no longer neces-

sary because they could be re-

placed by Peruvian personnel.

The Peace Corps, which has been

in this country since 1962 and

operates here on an annual bud-

get of \$800,000, was reportedly

given 90 days to end its opera-

tion.

According to Correo, the Peruv-

ian government's battle against

political and economic influences

from abroad had to be accom-

panied by measures to neutralize

the various subtle forms of ide-

ological penetration."

Correo suggested that the ex-

pulsion of the Peace Corps should

be followed by an investigation

of missionary groups, founda-

tions and "other organizations

information on the cultural and

political attitudes of the masses."

The newspaper said the Peace

Corps' role was also to present

"a good image" of the United

States that would counter charges

of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruv-

ian government's battle against

political and economic influences

from abroad had to be accom-

panied by measures to neutralize

the various subtle forms of ide-

ological penetration."

Correo suggested that the ex-

pulsion of the Peace Corps should

be followed by an investigation

of missionary groups, founda-

tions and "other organizations

information on the cultural and

political attitudes of the masses."

The newspaper said the Peace

Corps' role was also to present

"a good image" of the United

States that would counter charges

of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruv-

ian government's battle against

political and economic influences

from abroad had to be accom-

panied by measures to neutralize

the various subtle forms of ide-

ological penetration."

Correo suggested that the ex-

pulsion of the Peace Corps should

be followed by an investigation

of missionary groups, founda-

tions and "other organizations

information on the cultural and

political attitudes of the masses."

The newspaper said the Peace

Corps' role was also to present

"a good image" of the United

States that would counter charges

of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruv-

ian government's battle against

political and economic influences

from abroad had to be accom-

panied by measures to neutralize

the various subtle forms of ide-

ological penetration."

Correo suggested that the ex-

pulsion of the Peace Corps should

be followed by an investigation

of missionary groups, founda-

tions and "other organizations

information on the cultural and

political attitudes of the masses."

The newspaper said the Peace

Corps' role was also to present

"a good image" of the United

States that would counter charges

of "American imperialism."

According to Correo, the Peruv-

ian government's battle against

political and economic influences

from abroad had to be accom-

panied by measures to neutralize



# SPANISH ECONOMY - PART 2

## Capital Goods Production - A Yardstick to Evaluate a Country's Development

It is probably in the development and manufacture of capital goods, rather than in any other specific field in industry, that the highest degree of precision coupled with advanced technological skill is required. And it is precisely in this field that Spanish industry has matched up one of its greatest success stories. This is why some of the most important industrial nations, as well as those which are still developing, are shopping for capital goods in Spain in ever-increasing numbers today.

Spain has a tradition for the manufacture of machinery and industrial equipment for some specialized sectors of industry, particularly mining and textiles, which goes back many years. However, it is in recent years that really spectacular growth has taken place within the industry. A growth which started in the sixties and has accelerated through the decade. A total production value of 25,000 million pesetas in 1961, of which only 400 million were exports, had soared to 160,000 million pesetas, with 40,000 million being exported—nearly 30 times the figure in 1961.

How has such miraculous growth been possible? It would be easy to assume that this might have been achieved by specialization in a particular field, but this is not the case. Spain's technological advances have been equally striking in all the major fields of production of capital goods.

Even if we ignore the shipbuilding industry where Spain ranks as number three on a worldwide basis, with the possibility of being number two within the next few years, the country's achievements are as truly impressive, as they are widespread.

Let's look at a few sectors of industry and what Spain has been achieving in these sectors.

### Iron and Steel Production

Quite apart from individual pieces of plant and machinery which are in continued demand, complete plants and production lines, steelworks, continuous smelting facilities, batteries of coking ovens, tube production plants and lamination plants have been supplied and built by Spain in Argentina, Mexico, West Germany and Brazil, amongst other countries.

Spanish engineering industry has constructed hydroelectric centers in Argentina, Panama, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, as well as a power station in Colombia, power plants for rural electrification in Bolivia and substations

Chile, Morocco and Colombia.

In the field of public works machinery, Spain has achieved the position of being a permanent supplier to certain countries like Argentina, Chile and Costa Rica, equipment for grain handling, road building, cement factories and conveyor belt systems. And, without going into detail, it is certainly worth mentioning that some of Spain's most important customers in this field are European countries.

### Port and Harbour Equipment

This is a particularly interesting industrial sector, since a number of Spanish companies have successfully equipped ports in South American, African, Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. Equipment installed has included mobile cranes, lifts and hoists, floating cranes and warehouse installations in such widely differing countries as Egypt, Nationalist China, Argentina, South Korea, Iraq, Colombia, Algeria, Chile and Morocco.

### Agricultural Industrialization

It would be impossible in the space available to us to give even a representative list of Spanish capital goods in this field and the countries to which they have been supplied. Highlights are the supply of sugar refineries for both cane and beet sugar to Iraq and Uruguay, refrigerated installations in Panama, warehouses and processing plants for cereals in Cuba, Poland, Venezuela, Algeria and Zaïre.

### Electronics

In this rapidly evolving and aggressive market, Spain has achieved notable success, such as television installations in Bolivia and a microwave television in the Philippines. In the field of telecommunications, Spain is exporting cables, complete telephone exchanges, and other similar equipment to more than fifty countries all over the world.

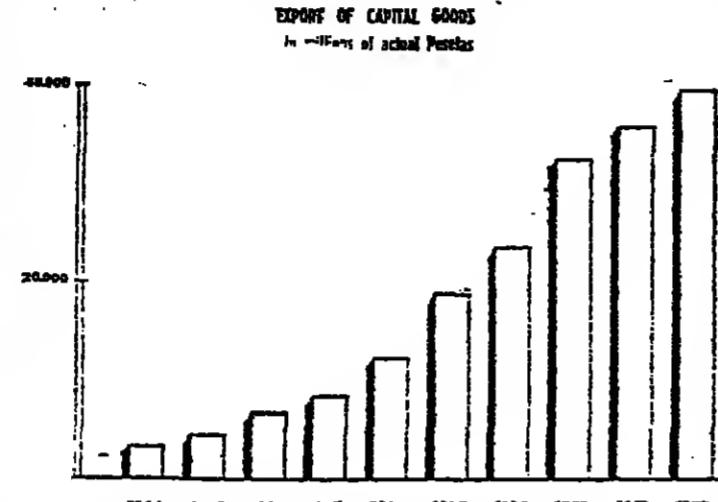
Traffic control installations have been made all over world, including the U.S.A.

### Cement and Construction Material

Plants and installations for cement production have been produced in Spain and supplied to Morocco, Argentina, Romania, Brazil and Costa Rica, as well as plants for brick and other construction material production in various Middle Eastern and South American countries.

It is perhaps even truer to say that capital goods production and exportation provide a yardstick with which to evaluate a country's development, and in this field Spain's record speaks for itself.

### EXPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS



against strong international competition. This is particularly true of that sector dedicated to construction and installation in the electrical industry, an area where Spain has been especially successful on an international level. The

tions, transformers and low, medium and high tension power lines in four continents.

### Railways and Rolling Stock

Spain has been producing railway material for almost a century and exporting it to three continents. Spanish diesel electric and electric trains, carriages, and every kind of wagon are already in service in Yugoslavia, Brazil, South Africa and Colombia. Carriages have been supplied to Argentina for the Buenos Aires underground, and a contract has recently been signed for the supply of unit trains of highly advanced technology to Yugoslavia and later to many other countries. The articulated Talgo train is a Spanish patent and has proved very successful in service, giving a very high level of passenger comfort.

### Petrochemicals, Chemicals and Refineries

This is an area in which it has been particularly difficult to obtain an entry due to very strong international competition from other countries already strongly established in the field. But even here, Spain is demonstrating an aggressive ability to push her way in, and has supplied oil refineries, petrochemical and fertilizer production plants and pipelines to countries like Venezuela, Formosa, Cuba, Algeria, Argentina, Kuwait, Chile and Libya.

### Public Works and Mining Machinery

This is yet another area where considerable success has been marked up by Spanish industry. Spain has supplied complete installation for the mining of coal, rock salt and phosphates to, amongst other countries, Argentina, Syria, Chile and Libya.

It is perhaps even truer to say that capital goods production and exportation provide a yardstick with which to evaluate a country's development, and in this field Spain's record speaks for itself.

**PEGASO,**  
a truck made in Spain  
aimed at the world.

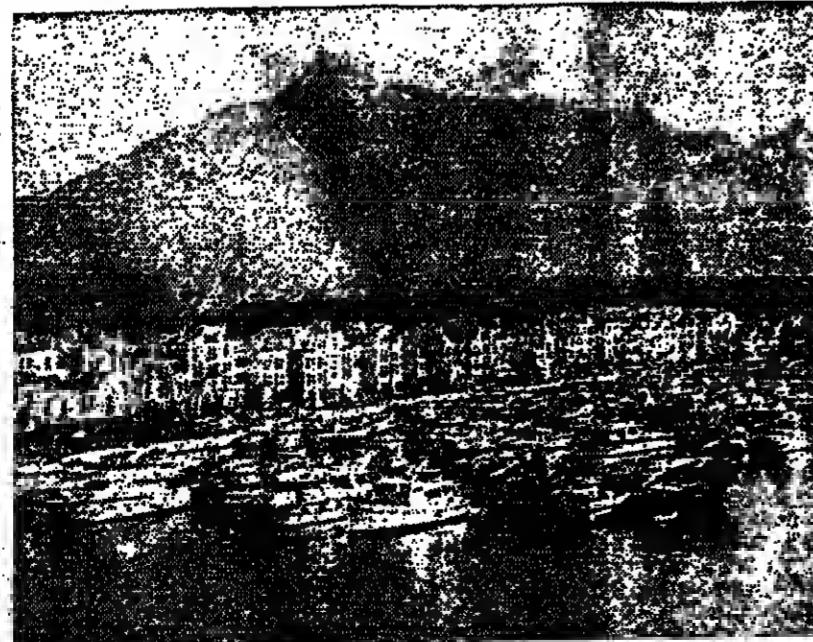


## BANUS - NUEVA ANDALUCIA

MARBELLA - COSTA DEL SOL  
INVESTORS ALERT!



NUEVA ANDALUCIA offers you the benefit of ten years experience, reputation, building, landscaping, and tradition in fashionable Marbella. NOW, a few prime tracts of land are available for development at excellent prices. Seaside site has advantage of Port proximity and private beach. Other sites dominate views of the sea and the golf. Within 3,000 acres we offer you three Robert Trent Jones Golf Courses, one mile of protected beach front, the finest Yacht Harbour on the Spanish Mediterranean, tennis, riding, shopping centers. Crisis-free, sun-shine 330 days of the year.



NUEVA ANDALUCIA offers beachside and port flats, all modern appliances, covered parking, air-conditioning - heating. Garden flats with pools. Cash discount, 5-year deferred payment plan. Rentals. From \$17,500.

For brochures and information:

PEGGY DONOVAN

AMERICAN SALES CONSULTANT

Madrid address:  
BANUS - Nueva Andalucia, S.A.  
Monte Esquinza, 4, Madrid 4.  
Phone: 419 37 00.  
Telex: 22899 E.

The Marbella area assures continued growth. Our Marina, the Puerto Banus, attracts the greatest yachts in the world... Championship matches are played on our Golf Courses. International Airport within two hours of all major European cities and bi-weekly flights direct from the U.S. Excellent opportunity for developers to build their own complex within the most established resort terrain on the Costa del Sol. Ideal for year-round living in the best climate in Europe. Let us arrange a visit for you!

Marbella address:  
Celia Chadwick,  
Sales Office,  
Nueva Andalucia,  
Marbella, Malaga.  
Tel.: 81 11 40. Telex: 77082E.

## V Banco de Vizcaya

SPAIN  
INCORPORATED IN 1901  
HEAD OFFICE: GRAN VIA, 1 - BILBAO-14  
CAPITAL: PESETAS 4,662,500,000  
RESERVES: PESETAS 7,254,000,000  
352 BRANCHES IN SPAIN

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT  
ALCALA, 45 - MADRID-14  
TLF. 2211177 - TELEX 22.703

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES  
NEW YORK, 250 PARK AVENUE - NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
MEXICO, AVDA. JUAREZ, 4 - MEXICO, 1 D.F.

### LONDON BRANCH

75, 79 COLEMAN STREET  
TLE. 01-6284566-9 - TELEX 885245-6  
LONDON EC2R 6BL

## BANCO URQUIJO

Established 1870

### The leading Merchant Bank in Spain

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31st DECEMBER 1973

LIAABILITIES	Ptos.	\$
Capital & Reserves .....	14,900,767.000	262,152,832
Deposits .....	51,017,420,972	897,561,945
Due to Bank .....	22,032,367,086	387,620,814
Other Liabilities .....	5,065,425,502	89,117,267
Acceptances .....	11,800,948,544	207,616,969
Profits before tax .....	2,108,342,404	37,092,582
	106,925,271,508	1,881,162,409
Contingent Accounts .....	84,068,246,765	1,479,033,194
Customer Securities deposited in safekeeping .....	41,401,170,337	728,380,899
	232,394,688,610	4,088,576,502

ASSETS	Ptos.	\$
Cash & Banks .....	25,977,788,108	457,033,569
Investments .....	12,618,847,075	222,006,458
Loans & Discounts .....	53,101,724,632	934,231,608
Other Assets .....	3,425,963,149	60,273,805
Acceptances .....	11,800,948,544	207,616,969
	106,925,271,508	1,881,162,409
Contingent Accounts .....	84,068,246,765	1,479,033,194
Customer Securities deposited in safekeeping .....	41,401,170,337	728,380,899
	232,394,688,610	4,088,576,502

Head Office: Alcala, 47, MADRID

Branches:  
BARCELONA - Paseo de Gracia, 27  
GIJON - Marques de San Esteban, 2  
SEVILLA - Jose Antonio, 10  
VALENCIA - Colon, 20  
BILBAO - Orueta, 6

New York Agency: 1 Liberty Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10006

Subsidiaries:  
LONDON - Banco Urquijo Limited  
8 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4  
ZURICH: Urquijo Finanz A.G., Bellerivestrasse 5, 8008 Zurich



DETACHED DUTY—French soldiers, replacing striking garbage collectors, help clean a Paris street. The collection by the army is going slowly in most parts of the city.

## An American's Life in China

By Bart Barnes

WASHINGTON (WP)—Just a few weeks after World War II ended in the summer of 1945, Capt. Gerald Tannebaum of Baltimore boarded a U.S. Army plane in India for a flight over the Himalayan Mountains to a new duty station in war-ravaged China. "I expected," he said, "to be staying six months or a year." "But," he added, "I ended up staying for 26 years."

This fall, almost three decades after he arrived in China, Mr. Tannebaum has returned to his native state, where he is at the University of Maryland just outside Washington, teaching a course on cultural transition in mainland China.

He is one of only a handful of Americans who remained in China throughout the final years of the Chinese civil war, the Korean War, the Cultural Revolution of the mid-1960s and the Vietnam conflict.

From Hong Kong, correspondents wrote that he had fallen in love with the American-educated widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, Madame Sun Yat-sen, who had become a deputy premier in the Communist government. The relationship was said to have lasted until the early 1960s, when authorities persuaded the couple to separate.

### Professional Tie

Mr. Tannebaum now says that the accounts were untrue, that his relationship with Madame Sun was professional. He married a Chinese actress, Chen Yunchi, and acted in a number of Peking-produced films himself. He played villainous parts at first, then switched to hero roles.

He decided to leave China after 26 years because, he said, "I wanted to come home. America is my home and I was getting old. I figured if I didn't leave by the time I was 60, I probably never would."

Mr. Tannebaum is 58. He returned to the United States in 1973 and has been supporting himself since by lecturing and teaching at colleges ranging from Yale to the University of California at Berkeley.

He is trying, he said, "to give some idea of the Chinese expe-

rience—how they got 800 million people to think along the same lines. After all, that's a quarter of humanity."

After growing up in Baltimore and attending schools there, he was graduated from Northwestern University in 1939, worked in advertising at the J. Walter Thompson agency for three years, then joined the Army.

After working three years for the armed forces' radio, Mr. Tannebaum got a chance—just as the war ended—to become deputy director of an armed forces radio station in Shanghai.

### Loved China

"I was in love with China," he said. "I had read Edgar Snow's book, 'Red Star Over China,' and I had wanted to go there ever since. When this job in Shanghai opened, I volunteered for it."

"I arrived Oct. 9, 1945," Mr. Tannebaum said. "Shanghai was in a state of shock. There was rampant inflation and starvation" with a thriving black market onto which many relief supplies sent by the United Nations found their way.

While in Shanghai, Mr. Tannebaum met Madame Sun, one of the famous Soong sisters and the sister of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. She asked him to help organize her China Welfare Institute, he said, and when his term in the Army expired he stayed on in China to work with Madame Sun.

During the next 26 years, Mr. Tannebaum traveled all over China, living mainly in Shanghai and Peking, helping set up schools, day-care centers and maternity hospitals, organizing publication of a children's magazine and the magazine "China Reconstructs," and helping put together cultural troupes in addition to his own movie acting.

In the years and months before the Communist take-over in 1949, it became increasingly apparent that the Chiang government would not last.

"We all could see the handwriting on the wall," Mr. Tannebaum said.

When most of the other Americans left, he decided to stay on. "The American Consulate sent around some kind of notice recommending that we leave, but we weren't ordered out," he said.

"I decided to stay. They the

Chinese government knew what I was doing and it was of some value to them, and they knew where Madame Sun stood.

The thing that fascinated me more than anything else was to see this great mass of people turn everything around, from a nation that was sick and split and bleeding to a country that was reorganized. They brought inflation under control and they got the factories working again in the cities and they had land reform in the countryside."

From the day he first arrived in China until his mother died in Baltimore in 1970, Mr. Tannebaum wrote her at least once a week and her received weekly letters from her.

"I knew pretty much what was going on in the United States because people would send me clippings from newspapers, the Baltimore Sun and The Washington Post. I read Time magazine and U.S. News and World Report and I got an airmail edition of The New York Times, only it was seven days late."

He would have returned to the United States in the mid-1960s, Mr. Tannebaum said, but he stayed to witness the Cultural Revolution, which he described as "one of the most significant events of the second half of this century."

"You can't do this sort of thing, turn a country like China around, unless you stimulate the people to do the work."

"You have to keep the ideals of the revolution pure. You can't let it deteriorate into every man for himself and to hell with the hindmost part. That's what all this criticism of Confucius is about, because Confucius was an

individualist."

When he decided to leave China, Mr. Tannebaum said, he had no trouble from Chinese authorities and his Chinese wife accompanied him to the United States. Occasionally, she gives his University of Maryland class guest lectures which range over such issues as the thought and writings of Mao Tse-tung to the status of women in the People's Republic of China. Next semester, he plans to teach a course on the Cultural Revolution.

He said he hopes to visit China again sometime and he does not regret on his 26 years there. "It's one way of getting out of Baltimore," Mr. Tannebaum said.

"I decided to stay. They the

## Sweden: The Most Capitalistic Nation or the Most Marxist?

By Harry Bernstein

STOCKHOLM—Premier Olof Palme restlessly puffed away on yet another cigarette, intently and happily describing his paradoxical country.

"It seems difficult for other peoples to understand us sometimes," he observed to a visitor the other day.

"We are a Socialist country, but we are not particularly concerned about nationalizing industry as the Socialists in Great Britain are trying to do," he said.

"We have a state religion [Lutheran] but few people go to church [about 7 per cent, mostly older people]. And we have a monarchy, but the King is absolutely without power," he added.

Mr. Palme said that Swedes "are not confused, though others may be, and despite the seeming paradoxes, the contradictions don't bother us here in Sweden, where our standard of living is higher than in any other country."

A journalist and author, Roland Huntford, described Sweden as "one of the most truly Marxist countries in existence."

But Errol Engstrom, the Swedish Communist party's secretary, maintains that his country "is without question the most capi-

talistic country in all of Europe." However, bold men, although they are among Sweden's harshest critics, agree that this country has eliminated shuns, poverty, and unequal medical care, and that it does provide an almost unsurpassed standard of living for its citizens, who have one of the longest life expectancies in the world.

Mr. Engstrom says that the growth of industrial democracy in Sweden, with workers sharing in decision-making processes, is yet another strategem of capitalists "to calm down the righteous anger of workers against this system and make them work harder, even though they are already the most productive workers in the world."

Mr. Palme said he is more puzzled than distressed by such attacks. He admits that while Sweden has problems, it also has a prosperous, healthy population of eight million people who live in an area about the size of California.

One of the most discussed statistics about Sweden is its suicide rate (about 22 people per 100,000).

Some countries, such as West Germany, Austria and Hungary, have higher suicide rates than Sweden, but Mr. Palme complains that "for some reason this

### Criticism of Giscard Grows

## French Wondering Who's at the Helm

By Nan Robertson

PARIS (NYT)—The mood of France, particularly Paris, could be compared these days to the great liner named after this country, whose passengers ate and drank her out of existence.

The liner France, one of the most luxurious and carefree places in a forbidding world, was recently taken out of service. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has warned that "all the curves are leading us to catastrophe" during the worldwide economic crisis.

Maintaining a smile, he has asked the country to give him time and, somehow, everything will work itself out. He has been dubbed "the happy Cassandra."

If some of the faces in the Paris subway are glum, the stores and sidewalks are full of people luging, hulking plastic shopping bags. The French continue to amuse themselves lustily.

They queue up for movies—especially those that are erotic or violent. They pack restaurants and cafés and concert halls and art shows and flood the highways with their cars. A week ago, at the end of the three-day All Saints holiday, returning automobiles stretched bumper-to-bumper for 80 miles on the superhighway from the south.

Yet it is also obvious that the French are discontent without being panicky. They see no clear-cut approaches by their government to rising prices, failing employment and strikes that have paralyzed mail delivery and other essential services.

### Labor Trouble

The Socialist-Communist left warned last spring, after barely losing the presidential election, that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have labor trouble in the fall. And he has. Strikes are a seasonal feature of autumn here, like rain in April and political truces in summer.

But these strikes, engaging by turn railway, gas and electricity workers, civil servants, bus drivers, coal miners, printers, broadcasters, fuel-oil distributors, garbage collectors and, for a month now, the postal and telecommunications system, are becoming fiercer and more political than before.

The unions last month won a historic agreement that guarantees wage earners a year's pay if they are laid off for economic reasons. Still, this does not seem to reassure the French, who have been repeatedly described by labor experts as "neurotic" at the thought of losing their jobs. The National Institute of Statistics, and a reputation for being untrusting, tough, able and articulate.

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So, along with her recently acquired master's degree in education from Harvard and her membership in the Women's Political Caucus, Miss Noble's campaign literature also listed among her qualifications her work in producing a radio program called "Gay Way" on a local FM station.

### Unemployment Up

More than 500,000 workers in a force of 20 million are unemployed, up 20 per cent from last year. That seems slight by American standards, but France has long been used to almost full employment. There are renewed fears that the total unemployed may reach 750,000 by the end of 1975.

The left and the nation's two biggest unions, which it dominates, have called for a general strike Tuesday.

President Giscard d'Estaing is being attacked from all sides. Employers are worried by the proposed new tax on inflationary profits. Small and medium businesses have said they are being crushed because of severe credit restrictions.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has insisted that time is working for France. José Bidegain disagrees. He is the head of the national employers association and de-

mands that the government stop to "help the elderly and working for rent control, lobbying, fighting the use of a school playground as a parking lot for Red Sox baseball games and organizing a garbage cleanup. Boston's crisis over court-ordered school bus racing for integration was at full peak during the campaign, and, typically, Miss Noble spent much of her time working to ease tensions rather than politicizing.



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Palace, his official residence. When a cold snap arrived, he had them removed.

Mr. Poniatowski, in theory only the minister of interior but the nearest thing France has to a vice-president, recently has been conducting foreign policy in Warsaw, Quebec and Algiers. He has also made pronouncements on everything from abortion proposals to prison reform and labor relations. All these questions are in the ballpark of other ministries.

The press reacts as the man in the street reacts, by being more critical than ever. True even for the hitherto bland and uncomplaining Le Figaro. And the views of Le Monde, the nation's most influential newspaper, are daily moving closer to those of the Socialist opposition.

The President's campaign slogan last spring was "Giscard to the Helm." The French are beginning to wonder, as their disquietment grows, where the captain has gone.

## Boston Lesbian Legislator Is Out to Break Stereotypes

By John Kifner

BOSTON (NYT)—She grew up

poor in a Pennsylvania mining town, escaping on a scholarship that, along with work as a cocktail waitress, took her through Boston University. Now 30 years old, she has two master's degrees, college teaching jobs behind her, a record of community activity, including a post on the Massachusetts Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, and a reputation for being intelligent, tough, able and articulate.

The unions last month won a historic agreement that guarantees wage earners a year's pay if they are laid off for economic reasons. Still, this does not seem to reassure the French, who have been repeatedly described by labor experts as "neurotic" at the thought of losing their jobs. The National Institute of Statistics, and a reputation for being untrusting, tough, able and articulate.

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.

Except that Elaine Noble is a lesbian—believed to be the first avowed homosexual elected to a state office.

There was a lot of pressure from some of my supporters in the community not to mention it," Miss Noble recalled. "But I thought it was necessary to state that politically. I mean, we're not purple, right?"

So maybe it was not altogether surprising that early this month she was elected to a seat in the state legislature.







## CROSSWORD

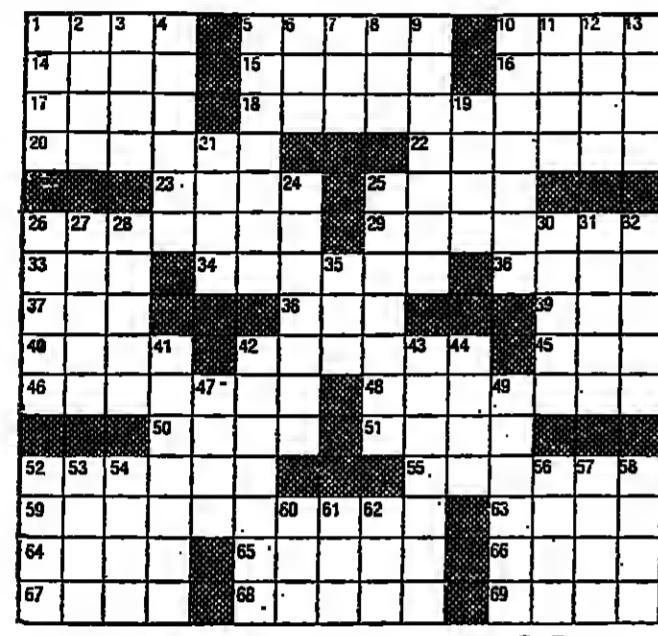
By Will Wenz

**ACROSS**

- 1 Nuisance
- 5 Greece's Vale
- 10 Bone up
- 14 Debaucher
- 15 At full speed
- 16 First-rate
- 17 Ardent
- 18 Civil War partisans of the South
- 20 Average
- 22 Six-legged pray
- 23 Combine: Suffix
- 25 Triangular ratio
- 26 Soil
- 29 Vacuum tube
- 33 Insect
- 34 Hotel units
- 36 Relates as a verb
- 37 Direction: Abr.
- 38 Not many
- 39 Crane
- 40 Clubmembers' burdens
- 42 Prospectors' concerns
- 45 Like: Suffix
- 46 Unaffected

**DOWN**

- 48 Initial dice throw
- 49 Purposefully
- 50 Annoys
- 51 — and bear it
- 52 Irritates
- 53 Hawaii
- 54 Tree trunk
- 55 Speck
- 56 Mislay
- 57 Greek letters
- 58 Spacious
- 59 Vigor
- 60 Non-pro
- 61 Confusion
- 62 Carry on
- 63 War god
- 64 Toys
- 65 Worrying
- 66 Brass groupings
- 67 Biblical land rich in gold
- 68 Hunters' goddess
- 69 U.S. composer
- 70 Rest
- 71 Speckles
- 72 Biblical land rich in gold
- 73 Hunters' goddess
- 74 U.S. composer
- 75 Rest
- 76 Biblical land rich in gold
- 77 Rest
- 78 Biblical land rich in gold
- 79 Rest
- 80 Biblical land rich in gold
- 81 Past
- 82 Pro



## WEATHER

**C** LONDON 9 48 Showers  
LONDON 10 49 Sandy  
LONDON 11 50 Overcast  
LONDON 12 51 Rain  
LONDON 13 52 Overcast  
LONDON 14 53 Rain  
LONDON 15 54 Windy  
LONDON 16 55 Windy  
LONDON 17 56 Windy  
LONDON 18 57 Windy  
LONDON 19 58 Windy  
LONDON 20 59 Windy  
LONDON 21 60 Windy  
LONDON 22 61 Windy  
LONDON 23 62 Windy  
LONDON 24 63 Windy  
LONDON 25 64 Windy  
LONDON 26 65 Windy  
LONDON 27 66 Windy  
LONDON 28 67 Windy  
LONDON 29 68 Windy  
LONDON 30 69 Windy  
LONDON 31 70 Windy  
LONDON 32 71 Windy  
LONDON 33 72 Windy  
LONDON 34 73 Windy  
LONDON 35 74 Windy  
LONDON 36 75 Windy  
LONDON 37 76 Windy  
LONDON 38 77 Windy  
LONDON 39 78 Windy  
LONDON 40 79 Windy  
LONDON 41 80 Windy  
LONDON 42 81 Windy  
LONDON 43 82 Windy  
LONDON 44 83 Windy  
LONDON 45 84 Windy  
LONDON 46 85 Windy  
LONDON 47 86 Windy  
LONDON 48 87 Windy  
LONDON 49 88 Windy  
LONDON 50 89 Windy  
LONDON 51 90 Windy  
LONDON 52 91 Windy  
LONDON 53 92 Windy  
LONDON 54 93 Windy  
LONDON 55 94 Windy  
LONDON 56 95 Windy  
LONDON 57 96 Windy  
LONDON 58 97 Windy  
LONDON 59 98 Windy  
LONDON 60 99 Windy  
LONDON 61 100 Windy  
LONDON 62 101 Windy  
LONDON 63 102 Windy  
LONDON 64 103 Windy  
LONDON 65 104 Windy  
LONDON 66 105 Windy  
LONDON 67 106 Windy  
LONDON 68 107 Windy  
LONDON 69 108 Windy  
LONDON 70 109 Windy  
LONDON 71 110 Windy  
LONDON 72 111 Windy  
LONDON 73 112 Windy  
LONDON 74 113 Windy  
LONDON 75 114 Windy  
LONDON 76 115 Windy  
LONDON 77 116 Windy  
LONDON 78 117 Windy  
LONDON 79 118 Windy  
LONDON 80 119 Windy  
LONDON 81 120 Windy  
LONDON 82 121 Windy  
LONDON 83 122 Windy  
LONDON 84 123 Windy  
LONDON 85 124 Windy  
LONDON 86 125 Windy  
LONDON 87 126 Windy  
LONDON 88 127 Windy  
LONDON 89 128 Windy  
LONDON 90 129 Windy  
LONDON 91 130 Windy  
LONDON 92 131 Windy  
LONDON 93 132 Windy  
LONDON 94 133 Windy  
LONDON 95 134 Windy  
LONDON 96 135 Windy  
LONDON 97 136 Windy  
LONDON 98 137 Windy  
LONDON 99 138 Windy  
LONDON 100 139 Windy  
LONDON 101 140 Windy  
LONDON 102 141 Windy  
LONDON 103 142 Windy  
LONDON 104 143 Windy  
LONDON 105 144 Windy  
LONDON 106 145 Windy  
LONDON 107 146 Windy  
LONDON 108 147 Windy  
LONDON 109 148 Windy  
LONDON 110 149 Windy  
LONDON 111 150 Windy  
LONDON 112 151 Windy  
LONDON 113 152 Windy  
LONDON 114 153 Windy  
LONDON 115 154 Windy  
LONDON 116 155 Windy  
LONDON 117 156 Windy  
LONDON 118 157 Windy  
LONDON 119 158 Windy  
LONDON 120 159 Windy  
LONDON 121 160 Windy  
LONDON 122 161 Windy  
LONDON 123 162 Windy  
LONDON 124 163 Windy  
LONDON 125 164 Windy  
LONDON 126 165 Windy  
LONDON 127 166 Windy  
LONDON 128 167 Windy  
LONDON 129 168 Windy  
LONDON 130 169 Windy  
LONDON 131 170 Windy  
LONDON 132 171 Windy  
LONDON 133 172 Windy  
LONDON 134 173 Windy  
LONDON 135 174 Windy  
LONDON 136 175 Windy  
LONDON 137 176 Windy  
LONDON 138 177 Windy  
LONDON 139 178 Windy  
LONDON 140 179 Windy  
LONDON 141 180 Windy  
LONDON 142 181 Windy  
LONDON 143 182 Windy  
LONDON 144 183 Windy  
LONDON 145 184 Windy  
LONDON 146 185 Windy  
LONDON 147 186 Windy  
LONDON 148 187 Windy  
LONDON 149 188 Windy  
LONDON 150 189 Windy  
LONDON 151 190 Windy  
LONDON 152 191 Windy  
LONDON 153 192 Windy  
LONDON 154 193 Windy  
LONDON 155 194 Windy  
LONDON 156 195 Windy  
LONDON 157 196 Windy  
LONDON 158 197 Windy  
LONDON 159 198 Windy  
LONDON 160 199 Windy  
LONDON 161 200 Windy  
LONDON 162 201 Windy  
LONDON 163 202 Windy  
LONDON 164 203 Windy  
LONDON 165 204 Windy  
LONDON 166 205 Windy  
LONDON 167 206 Windy  
LONDON 168 207 Windy  
LONDON 169 208 Windy  
LONDON 170 209 Windy  
LONDON 171 210 Windy  
LONDON 172 211 Windy  
LONDON 173 212 Windy  
LONDON 174 213 Windy  
LONDON 175 214 Windy  
LONDON 176 215 Windy  
LONDON 177 216 Windy  
LONDON 178 217 Windy  
LONDON 179 218 Windy  
LONDON 180 219 Windy  
LONDON 181 220 Windy  
LONDON 182 221 Windy  
LONDON 183 222 Windy  
LONDON 184 223 Windy  
LONDON 185 224 Windy  
LONDON 186 225 Windy  
LONDON 187 226 Windy  
LONDON 188 227 Windy  
LONDON 189 228 Windy  
LONDON 190 229 Windy  
LONDON 191 230 Windy  
LONDON 192 231 Windy  
LONDON 193 232 Windy  
LONDON 194 233 Windy  
LONDON 195 234 Windy  
LONDON 196 235 Windy  
LONDON 197 236 Windy  
LONDON 198 237 Windy  
LONDON 199 238 Windy  
LONDON 200 239 Windy  
LONDON 201 240 Windy  
LONDON 202 241 Windy  
LONDON 203 242 Windy  
LONDON 204 243 Windy  
LONDON 205 244 Windy  
LONDON 206 245 Windy  
LONDON 207 246 Windy  
LONDON 208 247 Windy  
LONDON 209 248 Windy  
LONDON 210 249 Windy  
LONDON 211 250 Windy  
LONDON 212 251 Windy  
LONDON 213 252 Windy  
LONDON 214 253 Windy  
LONDON 215 254 Windy  
LONDON 216 255 Windy  
LONDON 217 256 Windy  
LONDON 218 257 Windy  
LONDON 219 258 Windy  
LONDON 220 259 Windy  
LONDON 221 260 Windy  
LONDON 222 261 Windy  
LONDON 223 262 Windy  
LONDON 224 263 Windy  
LONDON 225 264 Windy  
LONDON 226 265 Windy  
LONDON 227 266 Windy  
LONDON 228 267 Windy  
LONDON 229 268 Windy  
LONDON 230 269 Windy  
LONDON 231 270 Windy  
LONDON 232 271 Windy  
LONDON 233 272 Windy  
LONDON 234 273 Windy  
LONDON 235 274 Windy  
LONDON 236 275 Windy  
LONDON 237 276 Windy  
LONDON 238 277 Windy  
LONDON 239 278 Windy  
LONDON 240 279 Windy  
LONDON 241 280 Windy  
LONDON 242 281 Windy  
LONDON 243 282 Windy  
LONDON 244 283 Windy  
LONDON 245 284 Windy  
LONDON 246 285 Windy  
LONDON 247 286 Windy  
LONDON 248 287 Windy  
LONDON 249 288 Windy  
LONDON 250 289 Windy  
LONDON 251 290 Windy  
LONDON 252 291 Windy  
LONDON 253 292 Windy  
LONDON 254 293 Windy  
LONDON 255 294 Windy  
LONDON 256 295 Windy  
LONDON 257 296 Windy  
LONDON 258 297 Windy  
LONDON 259 298 Windy  
LONDON 260 299 Windy  
LONDON 261 300 Windy  
LONDON 262 301 Windy  
LONDON 263 302 Windy  
LONDON 264 303 Windy  
LONDON 265 304 Windy  
LONDON 266 305 Windy  
LONDON 267 306 Windy  
LONDON 268 307 Windy  
LONDON 269 308 Windy  
LONDON 270 309 Windy  
LONDON 271 310 Windy  
LONDON 272 311 Windy  
LONDON 273 312 Windy  
LONDON 274 313 Windy  
LONDON 275 314 Windy  
LONDON 276 315 Windy  
LONDON 277 316 Windy  
LONDON 278 317 Windy  
LONDON 279 318 Windy  
LONDON 280 319 Windy  
LONDON 281 320 Windy  
LONDON 282 321 Windy  
LONDON 283 322 Windy  
LONDON 284 323 Windy  
LONDON 285 324 Windy  
LONDON 286 325 Windy  
LONDON 287 326 Windy  
LONDON 288 327 Windy  
LONDON 289 328 Windy  
LONDON 290 329 Windy  
LONDON 291 330 Windy  
LONDON 292 331 Windy  
LONDON 293 332 Windy  
LONDON 294 333 Windy  
LONDON 295 334 Windy  
LONDON 296 335 Windy  
LONDON 297 336 Windy  
LONDON 298 337 Windy  
LONDON 299 338 Windy  
LONDON 300 339 Windy  
LONDON 301 340 Windy  
LONDON 302 341 Windy  
LONDON 303 342 Windy  
LONDON 304 343 Windy  
LONDON 305 344 Windy  
LONDON 306 345 Windy  
LONDON 307 346 Windy  
LONDON 308 347 Windy  
LONDON 309 348 Windy  
LONDON 310 349 Windy  
LONDON 311 350 Windy  
LONDON 312 351 Windy  
LONDON 313 352 Windy  
LONDON 314 353 Windy  
LONDON 315 354 Windy  
LONDON 316 355 Windy  
LONDON 317 356 Windy  
LONDON 318 357 Windy  
LONDON 319 358 Windy  
LONDON 320 359 Windy  
LONDON 321 360 Windy  
LONDON 322 361 Windy  
LONDON 323 362 Windy  
LONDON 324 363 Windy  
LONDON 325 364 Windy  
LONDON 326 365 Windy  
LONDON 327 366 Windy  
LONDON 328 367 Windy  
LONDON 329 368 Windy  
LONDON 330 369 Windy  
LONDON 331 370 Windy  
LONDON 332 371 Windy  
LONDON 333 372 Windy  
LONDON 334 373 Windy  
LONDON 335 374 Windy  
LONDON 336 375 Windy  
LONDON 337 376 Windy  
LONDON 338 377 Windy  
LONDON 339 378 Windy  
LONDON 340 379 Windy  
LONDON 341 380 Windy  
LONDON 342 381 Windy  
LONDON 343 382 Windy  
LONDON 344 383 Windy  
LONDON 345 384 Windy  
LONDON 346 385 Windy  
LONDON 347 386 Windy  
LONDON 348 387 Windy  
LONDON 349 388 Windy  
LONDON 350 389 Windy  
LONDON 351 390 Windy  
LONDON 352 391 Windy  
LONDON 353 392 Windy  
LONDON 354 393 Windy  
LONDON 355 394 Windy  
LONDON 356 395 Windy  
LONDON 357 396 Windy  
LONDON 358 397 Windy  
LONDON 359 398 Windy  
LONDON 360 399 Windy  
LONDON 361 400 Windy  
LONDON 362 401 Windy  
LONDON 363 402 Windy  
LONDON 364 403 Windy  
LONDON 365 404 Windy  
LONDON 366 405 Windy  
LONDON 367 406 Windy  
LONDON 368 407 Windy  
LONDON 369 408 Windy  
LONDON 370 409 Windy  
LONDON 371 410 Windy  
LONDON 372 411 Windy  
LONDON 373 412 Windy  
LONDON 374 413 Windy  
LONDON 375 414 Windy  
LONDON 376 415 Windy  
LONDON 377 416 Windy  
LONDON 378 417 Windy  
LONDON 379 418 Windy  
LONDON 380 419 Windy  
LONDON 381 420 Windy  
LONDON 382 421 Windy  
LONDON 383 422 Windy  
LONDON 384 423 Windy  
LONDON 385 424 Windy  
LONDON 386 425 Windy  
LONDON 387 426 Windy  
LONDON 388 427 Windy  
LONDON 389 428 Windy  
LONDON 390 429 Windy  
LONDON 391 430 Windy  
LONDON 392 431 Windy  
LONDON 393 432 Windy  
LONDON 394 433 Windy  
LONDON 395 434 Windy  
LONDON 396 435 Windy  
LONDON 397 436 Windy  
LONDON 398 437 Windy  
LONDON 399 438 Windy  
LONDON 400 439 Windy  
LONDON 401 440 Windy  
LONDON 402 441 Windy  
LONDON 403 442 Windy  
LONDON 404 443 Windy  
LONDON 405 444 Windy  
LONDON 406 445 Windy  
LONDON 407 446 Windy  
LONDON 408 447 Windy  
LONDON 409 448 Windy  
LONDON 410 449 Windy  
LONDON 411 450 Windy  
LONDON 412 451 Windy  
LONDON 413 452 Windy  
LONDON 414 453 Windy  
LONDON 415 454 Windy  
LONDON 416 455 Windy  
LONDON 417 456 Windy  
LONDON 418 457 Windy  
LONDON 419 458 Windy  
LONDON 420 459 Windy  
LONDON 421 460 Windy  
LONDON 422 461 Windy  
LONDON 423 462 Windy  
LONDON 424 463 Windy  
LONDON 425 464 Windy  
LONDON 426 465 Windy  
LONDON 427 466 Windy  
LONDON 428 467 Windy  
LONDON 429 468 Windy  
LONDON 430 469 Windy  
LONDON 431 470 Windy  
LONDON 432 471 Windy  
LONDON 433 472 Windy  
LONDON 434 473 Windy  
LONDON 435 474 Windy  
LONDON 436 475 Windy  
LONDON 437 476 Windy  
LONDON 438 477 Windy  
LONDON 439 478 Windy  
LONDON 440 479 Windy  
LONDON 441 480 Windy  
LONDON 442 481 Windy  
LONDON 443 482 Windy  
LONDON 444 483 Windy  
LONDON 445 484 Windy  
LONDON 446 485 Windy  
LONDON 447 486 Windy  
LONDON 448 487 Windy  
LONDON 449 488 Windy  
LONDON 450 489 Windy  
LONDON 451 490 Windy  
LONDON 452 491 Windy  
LONDON 453 492 Windy  
LONDON 454 493 Windy  
LONDON 455 494 Windy  
LONDON 456 495 Windy  
LONDON 457 496 Windy  
LONDON 458 497 Windy  
LONDON 459 498 Windy  
LONDON 460 499 Windy  
LONDON 461 500 Windy  
LONDON 462 501 Windy  
LONDON 463 502 Windy  
LONDON 464 503 Windy  
LONDON 465 504 Windy  
LONDON 466 505 Windy  
LONDON 467 506 Windy  
LONDON 468 507 Windy  
LONDON 469 508 Windy  
LONDON 470 509 Windy  
LONDON 471 510 Windy  
LONDON 472 511 Windy  
LONDON 473 512 Windy  
LONDON 474 513 Windy  
LONDON 475 514 Windy  
LONDON 476 515 Windy  
LONDON 477 516 Windy  
LONDON 478 517 Windy  
LONDON 479 518 Windy  
LONDON 480 519 Windy  
LONDON 481 520 Windy  
LONDON 482 521 Windy  
LONDON 483 522 Windy  
LONDON 484 523 Windy  
LONDON 485 524 Windy  
LONDON 486 525 Windy  
LONDON 487 526 Windy  
LONDON 488 527 Windy  
LONDON 489 528 Windy  
LONDON 490 529 Windy  
LONDON 491 530 Windy  
LONDON 492 531 Windy  
LONDON 493 532 Windy  
LONDON 494 533 Windy  
LONDON 495 534 Windy  
LONDON 496 535 Windy  
LONDON 497 536 Windy  
LONDON 498 537 Windy  
LONDON 499 538 Windy  
LONDON 500 539 Windy  
LONDON 501 540 Windy  
LONDON 502 541 Windy  
LONDON 503 542 Windy  
LONDON 504 543 Windy  
LONDON 505 544 Windy  
LONDON 506 545 Windy  
LONDON 507 546 Windy  
LONDON 508 547 Windy  
LONDON 509 548 Windy  
LONDON 510 549 Windy  
LONDON 511 550 Windy  
LONDON 512

## In NFL Action

## Jets Surprise Crumbling Patriots, 21-16

FOXBORO, Mass., Nov. 17 (UPI)—Joe Namath threw two touchdown passes and Roscoe Word's interception with less than two minutes left to play to the fourth Jet kickoff of the game—gave New York a 21-16 victory over the crumbling New England Patriots.

The Patriots, who had blown several second-half opportunities to turn the contest around, got one last chance when Jack McIlroy intercepted a Namath pass at the Jets 30-yard line with just two and a half minutes left. The Patriots moved to the New York 45 and were pushed back to the eight before Jim Plunkett's pass, intended for Randy Vataha, was intercepted by Word in the end zone.

A 45-yard pass attempt with no time remaining just slid through Eddie Hinton's hands to close out the Patriots' final game.

The Jets had seen a 14-3 half-time edge dissolve to a 12-12 margin at 10:53 of the third period on the second of John Smith's three New England field goals.

But Namath found David Knight in the right corner of the end zone from 34 yards out at 14:18 of the third period to put the Jets ahead. The bomb, like an 11-yard first-period scoring pass to running back Bob Burns, was thrown over the Patriots' Pretzel Macray.

Smith, who earlier had kicked field goals of 31 and 44 yards, brought New England to within 21-16 with a 35-yard boot at 10:15 of the final period.

Steelers 26, Browns 16

At Cleveland, J.T. Thomas ran 14 yards with a fourth-period fumble recovery for the winning touchdown as Pittsburgh held their AFC Central Division lead with a 26-16 victory over Cleveland.

Joe Greene recovered a fumble by Billy Lefate at the Browns 14 and lateralized to Thomas, who went in for his first pro score when the Steelers beat the Browns here for the first time in 10 years.

Greene also intercepted a pass in the first half, his first career interception, which set up a field goal by Roy Gerela as the Steelers built their record to 7-2-0.

Colts 17, Falcons 7

At Atlanta, Marty Domres caught the Atlanta defense napping when he scored on a 42-yard quarterback keeper in the third period.

The league said last night that the four playoff participants

closed seconds of the first half and Lydell Mitchell rushed for 151 yards as Baltimore beat the Falcons, 17-7, for its second victory of the season.

The Falcons took their only lead in the game with 2:31 left in the first half when rookie Haskel Stanback broke loose on a 23-yard scoring scamper to give Atlanta a 7-3 edge.

But the Colts capitalized on a fumble recovery by Tom MacLeod and drove 42 yards just before halftime, with Dominic going the final 12 yards to take the lead for good at 14-7.

The final scoring in the game came on a 29-yard field goal by American Legion Linhart with 1:57 gone in the second period.

The Colts scored again with 1:14 left in the game on a one-yard fourth-down plunge by Bill Olds.

Cardinals 13, Eagles 3

At Philadelphia, quarterback Jim Hart sneaked in from the one in the first quarter and directed St. Louis to a 13-3 triumph over Philadelphia, putting the Cardinals in excellent position to win the National Football Conference Eastern Division title.

Hart made the one-yard sneak stand up for the victory that boosted the Cardinals' record to 8-2 with only four games remaining against weaker opponents.

Jim Bakken kicked fourth-period field goals of 28 and 30 yards for the other St. Louis points.

Hart engineered a 67-yard drive in six plays for the decisive touchdown. Jim Otis started the drive by breaking two tackles for a 19-yard gain. Hart fired a 35-yard pass to Earl Thomas and a nine-yarder to Terry Metcalf, who

made a leaping catch at the one-yard line to set up the score.

Dolphins 35, Bills 28

At Miami, quarterback Bob Griese, burning the Buffalo defense with long passes to Paul Warfield, crossed up the Bills with a play which sent substitute fullback Don Notchington squirming untouched up the middle for 23 yards and a 34-28 Dolphins victory in the final 13 seconds.

The victory, which saw Buffalo tie the score twice in the final period, lifted Miami over the Bills into sole position of the American Football Conference East Division lead with an 8-2 record. Buffalo fell into second place at 7-3.

Cincinnati, which suffered its fourth loss, scored first on Howie Muhamm's 28-yard field goal.

But the Oilers then thwarted the Bengals' offense, intercepting quarterback Ken Anderson twice, sacking him six times and holding Cincinnati to only 41 yards total offense in the second half.

49ers 34, Bears 9

At Chicago, rookie quarterback Tom Owen threw two touchdown passes and scored one himself as San Francisco shelled the Bears, 34-9, snapping a seven-game 49ers' losing streak.

Another dubious streak was kept intact, however, as the Bears extended their string of quarters without a touchdown to 19 straight as the league's most anemic offense fell to a new low.

Again, the 49ers' 14th-round draft choice from Wichita State who became a starter when four other quarterbacks came up injured or inept, started to wake up the 49ers early in the second quarter when he hit Ted Walwick with a 38-yard pass which put the ball on the Bear one. Owen sneaked it over on the next play.

Then he put together two touchdown strikes within a minute and 23 seconds of the last two minutes of the period.

Saints 26, Rams 7

At New Orleans, Archie Manning, operating with a new Saint offensive set, threw two touchdown passes to give New Orleans a 20-7 upset over Los Angeles, stalling the Rams' drive for another NFL Western Division title.

Using three wide receivers and only one running back, Manning pitched a 79-yard scoring pass to Bob Newland, in the second quarter and a 17-yard touchdown pass to rookie Joel Parker in the third period.

Parker's one-handed catch at the goal line gave New Orleans a 20-0, third-quarter lead that the Rams never threatened seriously.

Calls to Cancel

Calls to cancel the playoffs completely, because they would only be another money-losing proposition, had mounted in the past several days.

John Bassett, owner of the Memphis Southern and chairman of the WFL executive committee, said that current WFL owners and potential owners for new teams will meet in Memphis for a "WFL '75 presentation" next weekend. "And I stress there will be a WFL in '75," Bassett said.

Hawthorne President Chris Hemmester said, "If we go through next year what we did this year, I don't want to be part of it."

On Friday, Curly Morrison, general manager of the Southern California Sun, said that the league should cancel the playoffs. He proposed that the Memphis be declared the champion.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

In its initial year, the league

gave five of 12 original teams either move or quit, and more

reshuffling will occur before another season, if there is one.

Shaffel, seeded fifth, leveled at 6-6 and then bombed Pohmann, 7-4, in the tiebreaker to win the first set.

The verbal exchange began in the first game of the second set, when Pohmann made up on his erratic slicing soft service with a wide repertoire of shots to take the lead with five straight games, 3-0.

